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THE

MASSACHUSETTS MANUAL:

OR

POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL

REGISTER,

FOR THE POLITICAL YEAR

FROM JUNE 1814, TO JUNE 1815.

DEVOTED TO

HISTORICAL,	STATISTICAL,	BANKING,
POLITICAL,	COMMERCIAL,	LITERARY,
AGRICULTURAL,	NAVAL,	CHARITABLE,
MEDICAL,	MILITARY,	HUMANE,
RELIGIOUS,	MASONIC,	ASTRONOMICAL,

AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BY WILLIAM BURDICK.

UTILITY—IMPARTIALITY.

VOL. I.

BOSTON,

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES CALLENDER,

NO. 11, MARLBORO' STREET.

JUNE, 1814.

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M4
1814/15

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1814, and in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, *William Burdick* of the said district has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—"The Massachusetts Manual; or Political and Historical Register for the political year from June 1814 to June 1815. Devoted to historical, political, agricultural, medical, religious, statistical, commercial, naval, military, masonic, banking, literary, charitable, humane, astronomical, and miscellaneous Intelligence. By William Burdick. Utility—Impartiality. Vol. I."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"; and also to an act, entitled "An act, supplementary to an act entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

WILLIAM S. SHAW,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

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PREFACE.

"THE *Massachusetts Manual; or Historical and Political Register,*" issued in *January* last, was merely *experimental*;—but it having been received with particular approbation by the public, induced the publisher to apply to the author to prepare matter for a new edition, to appear in *June*; and accordingly the present volume has been prepared and published. This new edition embraces the commencement of the Massachusetts *Political* New Year; and anticipates the customary time of publishing many other articles of interest and usefulness which otherwise must have laid dormant till *January* next.—So that the Public will readily perceive they are six or seven months in advance of the usual mode of obtaining *registered* intelligence.

Since issuing the experimental No. of January last, the author has been honored and obliged by much friendly advice and assistance; for which he returns his gratitude. Many of the useful hints have been improved upon in this volume; and, had time and opportunity permitted, they would all have been attended to. Several valuable communications remain on hand, which were received at too late a period to be inserted in this volume; a circumstance of peculiar regret to the Editor, as their insertion would have greatly enhanced the usefulness and respectability of the work.

The present volume embraces, it is believed, a valuable variety of matter; exhibiting many "bird's-eye" views of foreign and domestic affairs; and affording a great assemblage of interesting and novel facts—not to be found collected in any other work.

This volume should have appeared earlier in *June* than it has; but the organization of the State Government (which it was indispensable to obtain), consumed a longer period of time than usual, and of course delayed the work.

The Editor has renewedly endeavoured to render the publication IMPARTIAL, INTERESTING, and CORRECT.—*Impartial*, that neither of two great political parties, which now exist in the Commonwealth, should have cause of complaint;—*interesting*, that it might afford rare and useful information;—and *correct*, that it may serve as a book of prompt reference. His aim has been, and will continue to be, to render the work worthy of both the pocket and the library;—and he hopes to receive such aid from gentlemen of information as to be enabled to carry his aim into complete effect.

The Tablets of Memory and Foreign Memoranda have been brought up with precision, and with all possible accuracy.

The Votes for Governor have been carefully and repeatedly read over by the official book of returns;—and the designation of parties in the Legislature, it is believed, is correctly given.

The Abridgement of the Election Laws, &c. which had been made with care, and it is hoped with sufficient perspicuity, has been revised and amended.

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An excellent likeness of Governor STRONG accompanies the present edition ;—not merely in compliment to His Excellency, but that thousands who never yet have had an opportunity of beholding the original, might therein trace the features of a gentleman, who has so often been elected to the chief magistracy of Massachusetts. Should the Editor be favoured with likenesses of gentlemen who have been eminent in the State, he will endeavour to have accurate plates obtained, and attach them to the future volumes of the *Manual*, &c.

The Astronomical calculations, from Jan. 1815, to July following, are by master *Stoddard Capen*, a youth of extraordinary genius and application ; and who bids fair to add additional lustre to the *scientific* character of Boston.

Biographical notices of gentlemen eminent for Patriotism, Learning, or Public Usefulness (whether of living or deceased characters), will be received, and treated with all possible attention ;—as will Historical, Political, Agricultural, Commercial, Naval, Military, Religious, Medical, and all other articles, which may be interesting, novel, entertaining or instructive.

In a work of this nature, embracing such a great number of facts, &c. it is almost impossible, with the greatest caution, to avoid making or overlooking *some* errors. The *Appendix* (at the end of this volume) will enable the reader to correct a few errors which were discovered too late to be corrected in their proper places.—A variety of additional information will also be found in the Appendix. There may be some mistakes in the names of officers of the Institutions given ; but none are known to us. To avoid errors in future, it is thought proper to state, that any Institution wishing to be recorded in this work, can direct their secretaries &c. to furnish the Editor with a correct list, and it shall be inserted. But the Editor had rather omit *any thing*, than be in the disagreeable predicament of *guessing* as to its correctness.

Resting his hopes on deserving the approbation and support of his friends and the public, the Editor remains, their devoted servant,

WILLIAM BURDICK.

Boston, June, 1814.

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INDEX.

	Page
Adjutant Generals	35
Aggregate of votes for Governor, &c. 1813 and 14	50, 51
Ambassadors to foreign courts	59
Attorney Generals, U States	60
Academies in Massachusetts	121
Agricultural Societies	124
Anecdotes, congressional	156, 159, 168, 164
American Press, remarks on the	169
Army appropriations	171
Attorneys in Boston,	174
April, events in,	186
August, events in,	190
Bristol county Representatives, votes, &c.	40
Barnstable, do. do.	ib.
Berkshire, do. do.	44
Banks in Massachusetts	64
Bible Society, British	99
Bible Societies	115
Banking capital, remarks on,	165
Clerks of the Senate	31
Chaplains of the Senate	31
Clerks of the House of Representatives	32
Chaplains of ditto	32
Counties, notes respecting,	34
Council of Massachusetts	36
Cheese, mammoth	104
County Officers	137
Cumberland Representatives, votes, &c.	45
Congress, Presidents of,	59
Commissioners of U States	60
Courts, sittings of,	78
Compass, variation of,	82
Christianity and Heathenism	95
Charitable Societies	102
Canada, importance of,	122
Copper Currency	123
Coal Mines	124
Courts in Massachusetts	133
Conscription, remarks on,	134
Congressional Representatives from 1781	144
Conduct of the war, remarks on the	146
Congress, thirteenth,	151
Close rooms, danger of,	155
Courts of U. States	157
Census of Massachusetts District, 1810	169
Do. of Maine	170
Comet, remarks on,	171

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INDEX.

	Page
Dukes County Representatives, votes, &c.	41
Direct Tax	58
Drinking, evils of,	100
Debt of U. States	121
Direct Tax, remarks on,	132
Deserters, right of taking,	168
December, events in	196
Digest of Election Laws	207
Elections, results of,	28
Essex County Representatives, votes, &c.	37
Electioneering	62
Expenditures, public	67
Electors of President and Vice President	91
Exports, U. S.	131
Expatriation	168
Emigration, &c.	178
European Memoranda	198
Do. do. Postscript	205
Franklin County Representatives, votes, &c.	46
Free ships make free goods	88
Female rights	96
Free discussion, remarks on,	111
Free trade and sailors' rights	116
Finances of U. States	118
France, expenditures of,	131
Field Artillery, distribution of,	162
February, events in,	183
Governors, colonial,	25
do. of Massachusetts	26
do. notes on,	27
do. Lieutenant,	ib.
do. notes on,	30
do. of the different States	52
Government of Massachusetts	56
do. of United States	60
Gerrymander	90
Great Britain, income of,	97
Great Britain, expences of,	166
Great Britain, France, and U. States	125
Hampden County, Representatives, votes, &c.	42
Hampshire do. do.	43
Hancock do. do.	49
Humane Societies	102
History, moral influence of,	115
Historical Facts	172
Impressment, remarks on,	141
Insurance Companies	98
Insurgency	154

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	Page
January, events in,	181
June, events in,	188
July, events in,	189
Kennebeck County Representatives, votes, &c.	46
Lincoln County Representatives, votes, &c.	46
Literary Institutions	108
Loans and Treasury Notes	126
Lodges of Massachusetts	143
do. Boston, meetings of, see *Almanach*	
Literary observable days, see *Almanach*	
Middlesex County Representatives, votes, &c.	38
Militia, returns of,	53 to 56
Massachusetts U. States Senators	62
Massachusetts, Banks in,	64
do. Treasury	87
Manufactures, remarks on,	93
Marine Societies	97
Missionary Societies	113
Medical Associations	119
Manufacturing and other Companies	127
Medical Queries	141
Masonic	142
Moral Traitors	150
Military Letter Writing	166
Money stopped	168
March, events in,	184
May, events in,	188
Norfolk County Representatives, votes, &c.	39
Nantucket do. do.	48
Notaries Public	57
New England, defence of,	61
Navy of the U. States, remarks on,	84
Navy, compliment to,	127
Naval power of Massachusetts	136
Natural Philosophy	148
Navy appropriations	176
Naval force of U. States	179
November, events in,	195
Observable days, &c.	12 to 24
Oxford County Representatives, votes, &c.	48
Opposition, remarks on,	106
October, events in,	193
Presidents of the Senate	31
Plymouth County Representatives, votes, &c.	39
Political Organization, views of,	52
Public lands, state of,	149
do. morals	167

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	Page
Presidents and V. P. of U. States	60
Population, comparative views of,	176
do. increase of,	177
Political observable days, see *Almanack*	
Representatives, schedule of,	33
Reporters of decisions	35
Representatives of Massachusetts	37 to 50
Retaliation, remarks on,	119
Restrictive Acts, American,	128
Representatives, Massachusetts, in Congress, from 1788	144
Restrictive system, remarks on,	153
Religious observable days, see *Almanack*	
Speakers of House of Representatives	32
Senate of Massachusetts	36
Suffolk County Representatives, votes, &c.	37
Somerset do. do.	48
Schedule, revolutionary war,	58
Supreme Court, officers of,	59
Sittings of Courts	78
Singular calculation	86
Secretaries of State	91
Sugar, maple,	105
Speculation, remarks on,	129
State Prison, officers of,	132
Strong and Pennington	164
State Authorities, appointment of, &c.	175
September, events in,	191
Tax, direct,	58
Tecumseh, history, of,	83
Treasury of Massachusetts, state of,	87
Tonnage of U. States	92
Time, correction of,	104
Treasury of U. States	130
Thirteenth Congress	151
Town Officers	161
Tablet of Memory	181
Vermont supported	160
Virginia, militia of,	168
Worcester County Representatives, votes, &c.	41
Washington do. do.	50
Washington Benevolent Societies	131
Woad, culture of,	150
War, remarks on,	163
York County Representatives, votes, &c.	45

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AUGUST, 1814—8th Month—31 days.

See the reapers, gleaning, dining,
Seated on the shady grass!
O'er the gate the 'squire reclining,
Wanton eyes each ruddy lass.

Full Moon 1st day, 3h 7m morn. | First Quarter 22d, 2h 2m even.
Last Quarter 8th, 6h 10m even. | Full Moon 30th, 5h 42m evening
New Moon 15th, 9h 21m morn.

M.	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ● s	F. Sea	REMARKS.
1	Monday	4 52 8	rises	11 33	
2	Tuesday	4 53 8	8 10	12 20	RELIGIOUS.
3	Wednesday	4 54 8	8 41	1 7	1 Lammas Day.
4	Thursday	4 55 8	9 9	1 54	6 Transfiguration of our Lord.
5	Friday	4 56 8	9 36	2 41	7 9th Sunday after Trin.
6	Saturday	4 57 8	10 3	3 28	14 10th Sunday after Trinity.
7	Sunday	4 58 8	10 33	4 15	21 11th Sunday after Trinity.
8	Monday	4 59 8	11 7	5 3	24 St Bartholemew.
9	Tuesday	5 0 7	11 40	5 57	28 12th Sunday after Trinity.
10	Wednesday	5 1 7	morn	6 51	
11	Thursday	5 2 7	0 28	7 45	**
12	Friday	5 3 7	1 22	8 39	
13	Saturday	5 4 7	2 28	9 35	MASONIC.
14	Sunday	5 5 7	3 38	10 27	2 St John's Lodge meet at Exch. coffee-h; and Mt Lebanon Lodge at Masons-Hall.
15	Monday	5 6 7	sets	11 20	
16	Tuesday	5 8 7	8 2	12 11	
17	Wednesday	5 9 7	8 35	1 1	
18	Thursday	5 10 7	9 6	1 51	4 Columbian Lodge, at do.
19	Friday	5 11 7	9 40	2 41	11 St Andrew's Lodge, at Green-Dragon.
20	Saturday	5 12 7	10 3	3 31	24 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at Masons'-Hall.
21	Sunday	5 13 7	10 32	4 21	26 Massachusetts' Lod. at do.
22	Monday	5 14 7	11 3	5 11	
23	Tuesday	5 16 7	11 37	5 55	**
24	Wednesday	5 17 7	morn	6 39	
25	Thursday	5 19 7	0 18	7 23	LITERARY.
26	Friday	5 20 7	1 0	8 7	31 Commencement at Harvard University, Cambridge.
27	Saturday	5 22 7	1 51	8 51	
28	Sunday	5 24 7	2 45	9 35	
29	Monday	5 25 7	3 44	10 19	
30	Tuesday	5 27 7	rises	11 3	
31	Wednesday	5 28 7	7 8	11 33	

POLITICAL SLANDER.

Throwing dirt makes the best sport, and of course is the broad but left-handed road to popular notice; yet it is at all times indecorous.

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SEPTEMBER, 1814—9th Mouth—30 days.

Hark ! a sound like distant thunder !
Murd'rer, may thy malice fail !
Torn from all their love asunder,
Widow'd birds around us wail.

Last Quarter 7th, 0h 50m morn. | First Quarter 21st, 7h 57m mo.
New Moon 13th, 6h 34m even. | Full Moon 29th, 7h 9m morn.

M	WEEK.	r☉s	r●s	F. Sea	REMARKS
1	Thursday	5 30 7	7 45	12 43	
2	Friday	5 31 7	8 2	1 33	RELIGIOUS.
3	Saturday	5 33 7	8 42	2 22	4 13th Sunday after Trinity.
4	Sunday	5 34 7	9 12	3 11	8 Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.
5	Monday	5 35 7	9 48	4 00	11 14th Sunday af. Trin.
6	Tuesday	5 27 7	10 30	4 49	14 Feast of Pentecost.
7	Wednesday	5 39 7	11 21	5 38	18 15th Sunday af. Trin.
8	Thursday	5 40 7	morn	6 32	21 St Matthew.
9	Friday	5 41 7	0 18	7 26	25 16th Sunday after Trinity.
10	Saturday	5 42 7	1 27	8 20	26 St Cyprian.
11	Sunday	5 43 7	2 37	9 14	29 St Michael and all Angels.
12	Monday	5 44 7	3 52	10 8	
13	Tuesday	5 45 7	☾ set	11 2	✱✱
14	Wednesday	5 47 7	7 11	11 50	MASONIC.
15	Thursday	5 49 7	7 40	12 38	1 Columbian Lod. meets at Masons-Hall.
16	Friday	5 51 7	8 9	1 26	6 St John's meet at Ex. coffee-h ; and Mt Lebanon Lodge at Masons'-Hall.
17	Saturday	5 53 7	8 38	2 14	8 St Andrew's, at Green Dragon.
18	Sunday	5 54 7	9 8	3 2	13 Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Boston.
19	Monday	5 55 7	9 40	3 49	28 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at Masons'-Hall.
20	Tuesday	5 56 7	10 22	4 36	30 Massach. Lod. at do.
21	Wednesday	5 58 7	11 00	5 23	✱✱
22	Thursday	5 59 7	11 49	6 9	LITERARY.
23	Friday	6 0 6	morn	6 55	21 Commencement at Williamstown College.
24	Saturday	6 2 6	0 46	7 40	
25	Sunday	6 4 6	1 42	8 25	
26	Monday	6 5 6	2 42	9 10	
27	Tuesday	6 6 6	3 45	9 55	
28	Wednesday	6 8 6	4 48	10 40	
29	Thursday	6 10 6	○ rise	11 25	
30	Friday	6 12 6	6 54	12 16	

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

There is the same difference between spirit and rage, as there is between wit and scurrility.—A person may be warm, and not abusive. To be severe is not always indecent.

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OCTOBER, 1814—10th Month—31 days.

Now Pomona pours her treasure,
Leaves autumnal strew the ground;
Plenty crowns the market measure,
While the mill runs briskly round.

Last Quarter 6th, 7h 14m morn. | First Quarter 21st, 4h 5m morn.
New Moon 13th, 6h 7m morn. | Full Moon 28th, 7h 32m morn.

M	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ● s	F. Sec	REMARKS.
1	Saturday	6 13 6	7 25	1 7	
2	Sunday	6 15 6	7 59	1 58	RELIGIOUS.
3	Monday	6 16 6	8 38	2 49	
4	Tuesday	6 17 6	9 25	3 41	2 17th Sunday after Trinity.
5	Wednesday	6 19 6	10 21	4 35	
6	Thursday	6 21 6	11 24	5 25	9 18th Sunday after Trinity.
7	Friday	6 23 6	morn	6 17	
8	Saturday	6 24 6	0 34	7 9	16 19th Sunday after Trinity.
9	Sunday	6 25 6	1 45	8 1	18 St Luke.
10	Monday	6 26 6	2 51	8 53	23 20th Sunday after Trinity.
11	Tuesday	6 27 6	4 8	9 45	
12	Wednesday	6 28 6	5 18	10 36	28 St Simon and St. Jude.
13	Thursday	6 29 6	sets	11 27	
14	Friday	6 30 6	6 44	12 13	30 21st Sunday after Trinity.
15	Saturday	6 31 6	7 14	12 59	
16	Sunday	6 32 6	7 47	1 45	**
17	Monday	6 33 6	8 23	2 31	
18	Tuesday	6 35 6	9 1	3 16	MASONIC.
19	Wednesday	6 37 6	9 48	4 1	4 St John's meet at Ex. coffee-house; and Mount
20	Thursday	6 38 6	10 38	4 46	Lebanon Lodge at Masons'-Hall
21	Friday	6 39 6	11 37	5 31	6 Columbian Lodge, at
22	Saturday	6 41 6	morn	6 21	do.
23	Sunday	6 43 6	0 35	7 11	13 St Andrew's Lodge,
24	Monday	6 44 6	1 36	8 1	at Green-Dragon.
25	Tuesday	6 45 6	2 39	8 52	26 St Andrew's Royal
26	Wednesday	6 46 6	3 43	9 43	Arch Chapter, at Mason's
27	Thursday	6 47 6	4 49	10 34	Hall.
28	Friday	6 48 6	rises	11 24	28 Massachusetts Lodge
29	Saturday	6 50 6	6 1	12 14	at do.
30	Sunday	6 51 6	6 39	1 4	
31	Monday	6 52 6	7 26	1 54	

BAD GOVERNMENT.

That administration may correctly be denounced as BAD, which exhibits not only errors of the head but of the heart also.

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NOVEMBER, 1814—11th Month—30 days.

Now the giddy rites of Comus
Crown the hunter's dear delight;
Ah! the year is flitting from us,
Bleak the day, and drear the night.

Last Quarter 4th, 2h 20m even. | First Quarter 20th, 0h 32m mor.
New Moon 11th, 8h 31m even. | Full Moon 27th, 7h 8m morn.

M	WEEK.	☉ s	☉ s	F.Sea	REMARKS.
1	Tuesday	6 54 6	8 18	2 43	
2	Wednesday	6 55 6	9 21	3 3	RELIGIOUS.
3	Thursday	6 56 6	10 26	4 21	1 All Saints.
4	Friday	6 58 6	11 39	5 10	6 22d Sunday after Trinity.
5	Saturday	6 59 6	morn	6 00	11 St Martin.
6	Sunday	7 0 5	0 50	6 50	13 23d Sunday after Trinity.
7	Monday	7 1 5	2 00	7 40	20 24th Sunday after Trinity.
8	Tuesday	7 2 5	3 6	8 30	23 St Clement.
9	Wednesday	7 4 5	4 13	9 20	27 Advent Sunday.
10	Thursday	7 5 5	5 18	10 9	30 St Andrew.
11	Friday	7 6 5	sets	10 58	✻✻
12	Saturday	7 7 5	5 46	11 43	
13	Sunday	7 9 5	6 21	12 28	
14	Monday	7 10 5	6 59	1 13	MASONIC.
15	Tuesday	7 11 5	7 40	1 58	1 St John's Lod. meet at Exch. coffee-h; and Mt Lebanon Lodges meet at Masons'-Hall, Boston
16	Wednesday	7 12 5	8 28	2 43	3 Columbian L. at do.
17	Thursday	7 13 5	9 24	3 27	10 St Andrew's Lodge, at the Green-Dragon.
18	Friday	7 14 5	10 21	4 11	23 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at Masons'-Hall.
19	Saturday	7 15 5	11 20	4 55	25 Massachusetts Lodge at do.
20	Sunday	7 16 5	morn	5 99	✻✻
21	Monday	7 17 5	0 22	6 28	
22	Tuesday	7 18 5	1 23	7 17	POLITICAL.
23	Wednesday	7 19 5	2 27	8 6	7 On this day (in 1814) 20 Representatives to be chosen in Massachusetts for the 14th Congress.
24	Thursday	7 20 5	3 33	8 55	
25	Friday	7 20 5	4 38	9 45	
26	Saturday	7 21 5	5 49	10 35	
27	Sunday	7 22 5	rises	11 25	
28	Monday	7 23 5	6 2	12 20	
29	Tuesday	7 24 5	7 00	1 15	
30	Wednesday	7 25 5	8 12	2 10	

FAME.

That renown which is not gained by intrinsic excellence or greatness above the vulgar level, though it may for a time impose upon the credulous multitude, only lowers the possessor in the eyes of men of mind, and is ever held in scorn by the proud and generous soul.

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DECEMBER, 1814—12th Month—31 days.

Bring more wood and set the glasses ;
Join, my friends, our Christmas cheer ;
Come—a catch !—and kiss the lasses—
Christmas comes but once a year.

Last Quarter 3d day, 11h 1m even. | First Quar. 19th, 7h 21m ev.
New Moon 11th, 1h. 52m. even | Full Moon 26th, 6h 16m even

M	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ● s	F. Sea	REMARKS.
1	Thursday	7 25 5	9 21	3 4	
2	Friday	7 26 5	10 34	3 58	
3	Saturday	7 27 5	11 44	4 52	
4	Sunday	7 28 5	morn	5 40	
5	Monday	7 28 5	0 52	6 28	
6	Tuesday	7 28 5	1 59	7 16	
7	Wednesday	7 29 5	3 2	8 3	
8	Thursday	7 29 5	4 5	8 50	
9	Friday	7 30 5	5 7	9 37	
10	Saturday	7 30 5	6 9	10 24	
11	Sunday	7 31 5	sets	11 11	
12	Monday	7 31 5	5 25	11 55	
13	Tuesday	7 32 5	6 12	12 39	
14	Wednesday	7 32 5	7 4	1 23	
15	Thursday	7 33 5	8 2	2 7	
16	Friday	7 33 5	8 58	2 51	
17	Saturday	7 33 5	9 59	3 34	
18	Sunday	7 34 5	10 59	4 17	
19	Monday	7 34 5	morn	5 00	
20	Tuesday	7 34 5	0 00	5 51	
21	Wednesday	7 34 5	1 2	6 42	
22	Thursday	7 34 5	2 6	7 34	
23	Friday	7 34 5	3 13	8 26	
24	Saturday	7 34 5	4 22	9 18	
25	Sunday	7 34 5	5 35	10 10	
26	Monday	7 34 5	rises	11 2	
27	Tuesday	7 34 5	5 35	11 54	
28	Wednesday	7 34 5	6 48	12 46	
29	Thursday	7 33 5	8 4	1 39	
30	Friday	7 33 5	9 17	2 33	
31	Saturday	7 33 5	10 28	3 27	

RELIGIOUS.

4 2d Sunday in Advent.
8 Conception Blessed Virgin Mary.
11 3d Sunday in Advent.
13 Feast of Pentecost.
18 4th Sunday in Advent.
21 St Thomas.
25 Christmas.
26 St Stephen.
27 St John the Evan.
28 Innocents.
31 Sylvester.

MASONIC.

1 Columbian Lod. meets at Masons-Hall, Boston.
6 St John's at Exc. c. h. and Mount Lebanon Lodge at Masons'-Hall.
8 St Andrew's Lodge, at Green Dragon.
12 Grand Lodge, at Masons'-Hall, Boston.
21 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at do.
27 Massachusetts Grand Lodge established in Boston, 5769.
30 Massachusetts Lodge at Masons'-Hall.

CORRECTION.

We ought to bear in mind, that while a gentle punishment might correct—blows too severe may harden an offender. The sick man might be benefited by a small portion of jalop, when a dose of razors might prove mortal.

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JANUARY, 1815—1st Month—31 days.

Lo ! my fair, the morning lazy,
Peeps abroad from yonder hill ;
Phœbus rises red and hazy,
Frost has stopp'd the village mill.

Last Quarter 2d, 10h 8m morn. | First Quarter 18th, 11h 18m mo.
New Moon 10th, 9h 13m morn. | Full Moon 25th, 5h 3m morn.

M	WEEK.	☉ s	☾ s	F. Sea	REMARKS.
1	Sunday	7 31 5	11 27	4 10	
2	Monday	7 31 5	morn	4 58	RELIGIOUS.
3	Tuesday	7 31 5	0 37	5 44	1 Circumcision.
4	Wednesday	7 30 5	1 38	6 29	6 Epiphany.
5	Thursday	7 30 5	2 42	7 19	8 Lucian.
6	Friday	7 29 5	3 43	8 00	15 Second Sunday after Epiphany.
7	Saturday	7 29 5	4 44	8 46	21 Agnes.
8	Sunday	7 28 5	5 42	9 3	22 Septuagesima Sunday.
9	Monday	7 27 5	6 36	10 22	25 Conversion of St Paul.
10	Tuesday	7 27 5	☽ sets	11 11	29 Sexagesima Sunday.
11	Wednesday	7 26 5	5 39	11 59	**
12	Thursday	7 25 5	6 36	ev. 46	
13	Friday	7 25 5	7 35	1 32	MASONIC.
14	Saturday	7 24 5	8 36	2 16	3 St John's Lodge meet at the Exchange coffee-h, Boston ; and Mt Lebanon Lodge, at Masons'-Hall.
15	Sunday	7 23 5	9 3	2 59	
16	Monday	7 22 5	10 38	3 32	
17	Tuesday	7 21 5	11 40	4 25	4 St Andrew's Royal A. Chapter, at Masons'-Hall.
18	Wednesday	7 21 5	morn	5 10	
19	Thursday	7 20 5	0 42	5 57	5 Columbian Lodge, at do.
20	Friday	7 19 5	1 51	6 48	12 St Andrew's Lodge, at Green-Dragon.
21	Saturday	7 18 5	3 2	7 44	
22	Sunday	7 17 5	4 12	8 43	27 Massachusetts Lod. at Masons'-Hall.
23	Monday	7 16 5	5 22	9 47	
24	Tuesday	7 15 5	6 28	10 51	**
25	Wednesday	7 14 5	☾ rise	11 54	ASTRONOMICAL.
26	Thursday	7 13 5	6 30	morn	10 The Sun will be eclipsed, about 10 in the morning, *invisible at Boston.* This eclipse will be annular near Sandwich-Island, in the Southern Ocean.—Moon's latitude 36′ S
27	Friday	7 12 5	7 46	0 53	
28	Saturday	7 10 5	8 57	1 49	
29	Sunday	7 9 5	10 7	2 40	
30	Monday	7 8 5	11 17	3 29	
31	Tuesday	7 7 5	morn	4 16	

INDEPENDENT MOTTO.

"What I know to be true—that will I declare—and what I feel to be my duty to represent, that will I have the boldness to publish."

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FEBRUARY, 1815—2d Month—28 days.

All around looks sad and dreary ;
Fast, the flaky snow descends :
Yet the red-breast chirps quite cheery,
While the mitten'd lass attends.

Last Quarter 1st day, 0h 18m mor. | First Quar. 16th, 11h 59m ev.
New Moon 9th, 4h 47m morn. | Full Moon 23d, 3h 32m even.

M	WEEK.	☉ s	☾	F. Sea	REMARKS.
1	Wednesday	7 6 5	0 24	5 3	
2	Thursday	7 5 5	1 27	5 49	RELIGIOUS.
3	Friday	7 4 5	2 30	6 36	2 Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
4	Saturday	7 2 5	3 29	7 24	
5	Sunday	7 1 5	4 25	8 12	5 Quinquagesima Sunday.
6	Monday	7 0 5	5 16	9 1	
7	Tuesday	6 59 6	6 3	9 50	12 Quadragesima Sunday.
8	Wednesday	6 57 6	6 43	10 37	14 St Valentine.
9	Thursday	6 56 6	☾ sets	11 24	21 Shrove Tuesday.
10	Friday	6 55 6	6 22	ev. 8	22 Ash Wednesday.
11	Saturday	6 53 6	7 23	0 53	24 St Matthias.
12	Sunday	6 52 6	8 24	1 36	26 First Sunday in Lent.
13	Monday	6 51 6	9 26	2 19	
14	Tuesday	6 50 6	10 30	3 3	
15	Wednesday	6 48 6	11 35	3 49	MASONIC.
16	Thursday	6 47 6	morn	4 38	7 St John's Lodge meet at Exch. c. h. ; and Mount Lebanon Lodge meet at Masons'-Hall, Boston.
17	Friday	6 45 6	0 46	5 30	
18	Saturday	6 44 6	1 54	6 26	8 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at Masons'-Hall.
19	Sunday	6 43 6	3 1	7 26	
20	Monday	6 41 6	4 9	8 28	9 Columbian Lodge, at do.
21	Tuesday	6 40 6	5 5	9 31	
22	Wednesday	6 39 6	6 0	10 32	10 St Andrew's Lodge, at Green Dragon.
23	Thursday	6 37 6	☾ ris.	11 30	
24	Friday	6 36 6	6 32	morn.	24 Massachusetts Lod. at Masons'-Hall.
25	Saturday	6 34 6	7 47	0 25	
26	Sunday	6 33 6	8 59	1 17	
27	Monday	6 32 6	10 8	2 6	
28	Tuesday	6 30 6	11 16	2 55	

INFALLIBLE PROPHECY.

A government which should uniformly defy the rules of good faith and honesty, would perish in its own corruption.

TELL TALES.

Crabbed old bachelors and austere politicians say that women are too great tell-tales to be intrusted with *secrets*. Cannot the Ladies retort on certain political characters in this country ?

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MARCH, 1815—3d Month—31 days.

Rise the winds and rocks the cottage,
Thaws the roof and wets the path;
Dorcas cooks the sav'ry pottage,
Smokes the cake upon the hearth.

Last Quarter 2d, 5h 24m even. | First Quarter 18th, 9h 35m mor.
New Moon 10th, 10h 37m even. | Full Moon 25th, 1h 53m morn.

M	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ●	F. Sea	
1	Wednesday	6 29	morn	3 43	
2	Thursday	6 27	0 20	4 31	
3	Friday	6 26	1 23	5 20	
4	Saturday	6 24	2 21	6 10	
5	Sunday	6 23	3 15	6 59	
6	Monday	6 22	4 3	7 48	
7	Tuesday	6 20	4 45	8 36	
8	Wednesday	6 19	5 23	9 24	
9	Thursday	6 17	5 56	10 22	
10	Friday	6 16	○ sets	10 55	
11	Saturday	6 14	6 21	11 39	
12	Sunday	6 13	7 24	ev 22	
13	Monday	6 12	8 29	1 7	
14	Tuesday	6 10	9 32	1 52	
15	Wednesday	6 9	10 39	2 40	
16	Thursday	6 7	11 51	3 31	
17	Friday	6 6	morn	4 25	
18	Saturday	6 4	0 59	5 22	
19	Sunday	6 3	2 5	6 22	
20	Monday	6 1	3 4	7 23	
21	Tuesday	6 00	3 57	8 23	
22	Wednesday	5 59	4 44	9 21	
23	Thursday	5 57	5 25	10 16	
24	Friday	5 56	5 56	11 9	
25	Saturday	5 54	○ rise	morn	
26	Sunday	5 53	7 52	0 1	
27	Monday	5 51	9 1	0 50	
28	Tuesday	5 50	10 11	1 39	
29	Wednesday	5 49	11 17	2 29	
30	Thursday	5 47	morn	3 19	
31	Friday	5 46	0 19	4 9	

REMARKS.

RELIGIOUS.

1 David. Ember Day.
2 Chad.
3, and 4, Ember Days.
5 2d Sunday in Lent.
7 Perpetua.
12 3d Sunday in Lent.
17 St Patrick.
21 Benedict.
24 Good Friday.
25 Annun. or Lady's Day
26 Easter Day.

MASONIC.

1 St Andrew's R. A. Ch. meet at Masons'-Hall.
2 Columbian Lodge, do.
7 St John's and Mt Lebanon Lodges meet.
9 St Andrew's Lodge at Green Dragon.
13 Grand Lodge, in Boston, at Masons'-Hall.
15 Royal Arch Chap. do.
29 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at do.

POLITICAL.

1 On or before this day, Assessors must deliver to the Selectmen lists of voters for Governor, &c.
10 On or before this day, Selectmen must revise and correct the list of voters.
21 By this day, lists of voters for Governor, &c. must be posted up.
27 By this day, town-meetings must be warned for choice of Governor, &c.

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APRIL, 1815—4th Month—30 days.

Sunshine intermits with ardour :
Shades fly swiftly o'er the fields ;
Show'rs revive the drooping verdure,
Sweets the sunny upland yields.

Last Quarter 1st day, 0h 25m eve. | First Quar. 16th, 4h 37m eve.
New Moon 9th 1h 36m evening | Full Moon 23d, 0h 33m even.

M	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ● s	F. Sea	REMARKS.
1	Saturday	5 44 7	1 16	5 0	
2	Sunday	5 43 7	2 7	5 49	RELIGIOUS.
3	Monday	5 41 7	2 52	6 39	2 Palm Sunday.
4	Tuesday	5 40 7	3 29	7 26	4 St Ambrose.
5	Wednesday	5 39 7	4 5	8 13	9 Second sunday after Easter.
6	Thursday	5 37 7	4 35	8 58	16 Third sunday after Easter.
7	Friday	5 36 7	5 2	9 42	
8	Saturday	5 34 7	5 28	10 26	25 St Mark.
9	Sunday	5 33 7	☾ sets	11 11	30 Fifth sunday after Easter.
10	Monday	5 32 7	7 32	11 59	
11	Tuesday	5 30 7	8 38	ev. 44	**
12	Wednesday	5 29 7	9 50	1 35	MASONIC.
13	Thursday	5 28 7	11 00	2 29	4 St John's Lodge meet at Exc.coffee-h ; Mt Lebanon Lodge meet at Masons'-Hall, Boston.
14	Friday	5 26 7	morn	3 25	
15	Saturday	5 25 7	0 7	4 24	
16	Sunday	5 23 7	1 9	5 24	6 Columbian Lodge, do.
17	Monday	5 22 7	2 3	6 23	13 St Andrew's Lodge, at Green-Dragon.
18	Tuesday	5 21 7	3 49	7 20	
19	Wednesday	5 19 7	3 31	8 15	26 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapt. at Masons'-H.
20	Thursday	5 18 7	4 4	9 7	28 Massachusetts Lodge at Masons'-Hall.
21	Friday	5 17 7	4 35	9 57	
22	Saturday	5 15 7	5 3	10 46	**
23	Sunday	5 14 7	☾ rise	11 35	
24	Monday	5 13 7	7 59	morn	POLITICAL.
25	Tuesday	5 11 7	9 7	0 25	4 Town-Meetings for choice of Governor, &c.
26	Wednesday	5 10 7	10 12	1 15	25 By this day, returns of votes for Governor, &c. must be delivered to the sheriffs, if to be returned by them.
27	Thursday	5 9 7	11 12	2 6	
28	Friday	5 8 7	morn	2 57	
29	Saturday	5 6 7	0 5	3 48	
30	Sunday	5 5 7	0 54	4 38	

ADVERSITY.

Men in prosperity are like dolphins which play in the sun,—but if they meet with one of their species who has been unfortunately wounded, they chase, worry, and destroy him.

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MAY, 1815—5th Month—31 days.

Pearly beams the eye of morning :
Child ! forbear the deed unbless'd !
Hawthorn every hedge adorning,
Pluck the flower—but spare the nest.

Last Quarter 1st day, 7h 33m mor. | Full Moon 23d, 0h 13m morning
New Moon 9th, 1h 36m morn. | Last Quar. 31st, 1h 20m mor.
First Quarter 15th, 10h 3m ev.

M	WEEK.	r ☉ s	r ● s	F.Sea	REMARKS.
1	Monday	5 4 7	1 36	5 26	RELIGIOUS.
2	Tuesday	5 3 7	2 9	6 13	1 St Philip and James.
3	Wednesday	5 1 7	2 43	6 59	I, 2, 3, Rogation Days.
4	Thursday	5 0 7	3 11	7 48	5 St. John the Evangelist.
5	Friday	4 59 8	3 37	8 29	4 Ascension-Day, or Holy Thursday.
6	Saturday	4 58 8	4 3	9 11	7 Sunday after Ascension.
7	Sunday	4 57 8	4 28	9 56	14 Whit-Sunday.
8	Monday	4 56 8	4 54	10 43	21 Trinity Sunday.
9	Tuesday	4 54 8	○ sets	11 33	25 Convention of Congregational Ministers, Massachusetts.
10	Wednesday	4 53 8	8 54	ev. 26	28 First Sunday after Trinity.
11	Thursday	4 52 8	10 2	1 22	**
12	Friday	4 51 8	11 8	2 23	MASONIC.
13	Saturday	4 50 8	morn	3 25	2 St John's L. meet at Ex.c.h.; and Mt Lebanon at Masons'-Hall, Boston.
14	Sunday	4 49 8	0 5	4 23	4 Columbian Lodge, at Masons'-Hall.
15	Monday	4 48 8	0 55	5 21	11 St. Andrew's Lod. at Green-Dragon.
16	Tuesday	4 47 8	1 38	6 15	26 Massachusetts L. at Masons'-Hall.
17	Wednesday	4 46 8	2 13	7 8	31 St Andrew's R. A. Chapter, at do.
18	Thursday	4 45 8	2 41	7 56	**
19	Friday	4 44 8	3 10	8 44	POLITICAL.
20	Saturday	4 43 8	3 37	9 31	7 All votes for Governor, &c. must be returned to Sec'ry's office.
21	Sunday	4 42 8	4 2	10 19	24 General Election, Massachusetts.
22	Monday	4 41 8	4 31	11 9	
23	Tuesday	4 40 8	☾ rise	11 59	
24	Wednesday	4 40 8	9 0	morn	
25	Thursday	4 39 8	9 58	0 49	
26	Friday	4 38 8	10 48	1 40	
27	Saturday	4 37 8	11 33	2 30	
28	Sunday	4 36 8	morn	3 19	
29	Monday	4 36 8	0 11	4 7	
30	Tuesday	4 35 8	0 44	4 53	
31	Wednesday	4 34 8	1 12	5 37	

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JUNE, 1815—6th Month—30 days.

School-boys in the brook disporting,
Spend the sultry hour of play ;
While the nymphs and swains are courting
Seated on the new-made hay.

New Moon 7th day, 11h 9m mor. | Full Moon 21st, 1h 16m even.
First Quarter 14th, 3h 9m morn. | Last Quarter 29th, 4h 57m ev.

M	WEEK.	r☉s	r●s	F.sea	REMARKS.
1	Thursday	4 34 8	1 38	6 20	RELIGIOUS.
2	Friday	4 33 8	1 59	7 2	1 Nicomede.
3	Saturday	4 32 8	2 25	7 45	4 2d sunday after Trin.
4	Sunday	4 32 8	2 50	8 30	5 St Barnabas.
5	Monday	4 31 8	3 22	9 18	11 3d sunday after Trin.
6	Tuesday	4 30 8	3 4[illegible]	10 10	17 St Alban.
7	Wednesday	4 30 8	☾ set	11 6	18 4th sunday afterTrin.
8	Thursday	4 30 8	8 50	ev. 6	24 Nativ. John the Bap.
9	Friday	4 29 8	9 54	1 8	25 5th sunday after Trin.
10	Saturday	4 29 8	10 47	2 10	29 St Peter.
11	Sunday	4 24 8	11 35	3 10	**
12	Monday	4 28 8	morn	4 7	MASONIC.
13	Tuesday	4 28 8	0 12	5 0	1 Columbian Lod. meet at Masons'-Hall.
14	Wednesday	4 28 8	0 42	5 44	6 St John's and Mount Lebanon Lodges meet.
15	Thursday	4 27 8	1 10	6 37	7 Encamp. of Kn'ts, do.
16	Friday	4 27 8	1 35	7 24	8 St Andrew's at Gr. Dr.
17	Saturday	4 27 8	2 1	8 11	12 Grand Lodge, at Masons'-Hall.
18	Sunday	4 27 8	2 30	8 58	13 Royal Arch Ch. at do.
19	Monday	4 27 8	2 59	9 47	23 Massachusetts L. do.
20	Tuesday	4 27 8	3 34	10 37	28 St Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, at do.
21	Wednesday	4 27 8	☾ rise	11 28	**
22	Thursday	4 27 8	8 37	morn	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	Friday	4 27 8	9 27	0 18	5 Artillery Election, in Boston. [First instituted in 1638, from which period to the present the Ancient and Hon. Artill Company have had 160 commanders]
24	Saturday	4 27 8	10 4	1 8	
25	Sunday	4 27 8	10 38	1 56	
26	Monday	4 27 8	11 8	2 42	
27	Tuesday	4 27 8	11 34	3 26	
28	Wednesday	4 27 8	11 59	4 9	21 The Moon will be totally eclipsed at about 2 P. M. invisible at Boston.
29	Thursday	4 28 8	morn	4 51	
30	Friday	4 28 8	0 23	5 33	

A REPRESENTATIVE
Ought to have an intimate acquaintence with the circumstances of his Constituents, and after comparing them with the situation of every part of the nation, or the state, (as the case may be,) so conduct as to promote the *public* good.

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FIRST GOVERNORS.

The GOVERNORS *of* PLYMOUTH *Colony were—*

From 1620 *to* 1692.

John Carver—William Bradford—Edward Winslow—Thomas Prince—Josiah Winslow—Thomas Hinkley—[*elected by the People.*]

The GOVERNORS *and* DEPUTY-GOVERNORS *in* MASSACHUSETTS, *were—*

From 1628 *to* 1692.

Governors—Matthew Cradock. John Winthrop. Thomas Dudley. John Haynes. Henry Vane. Richard Bellingham. John Endicot. John Leverett: Simon Bradstreet. *Deputy-Gov.*—Thomas Goffe. Thomas Dudley. Roger Ludlow. Richard Bellingham. John Winthrop. John Endicott. Francis Willoughby. John Leverett. Samuel Symonds. Thomas Danforth. Edmund Andross. [Cradock, Goffe, and Andr. *ap. in Eng.*]

GOVERNORS *and* DEP'Y-GOV. *of (after* PLYMOUTH *was united to)* MASSACHUSETTS.

	Governors.	*The Dep'y-Gov's during these years, were*
From 1692 *to*	William Phipps.	William Stoughton.
: '99 :	Richard Bellamont.	Thomas Povey.
: 1702 :	Joseph Dudley.	William Tailor.
: '16 :	Samuel Shute.	William Dummer,
: '28 :	William Burnet.	Spencer Phipps.
: '30 :	Jona. Belcher.	Thomas Hutchinson.
: '40 :	William Shirley.	Andrew Oliver.
: '57 :	Thomas Pownal.	Thomas Oliver.
: '60 :	Francis Bernard.	[*All the Gov. & Dep'y Gov. appointed in England.*
: '70 :	Thomas Hutchinson.	
: '74.	Thomas Gage.	

*** Agreeably to the Charter granted by King WILLIAM and Q. MARY, Oct. 7th, 1692, the King reserved to himself the power to appoint the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Secretary. The Governor's Council to consist of 28 Assistants, 7 of them to constitute a Council. The Counsellors were first appointed by the king; but afterwards to be elected by the General Court or Assembly.—Two Assembly-men were to be chosen by the Freeholders in every town.—When in session they took the title of "The Great General Court or Assembly." There being no Governor in 1775 (he having *absconded*) and no Deputy-Governor; these 28 Counsellors officiated as Governor—it requiring 15 of their signatures to render valid any law, resolve, &c. The first President of the Council Board, was, in 1775, Hon. JAMES OTIS—in '76, Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN—in '77, '78 and '79, Hon. JEREMIAH POWELL. In 1780 the *new* (present) State Constitution went into operation.

☞ For a continuation of the Executive, &c. since the alteration in the form of government—[including the year 1780 to the year 1815] see the following pages.

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GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Year.	Successful Candidates	Unsuccessful Candidates	Whole No.	Scatt'g	Su.Can. had	Unsuc. Cand.
1780	J. HANCOCK[1]	James Bowdoin,	11509	89	10237	1033
1	do.	J. Bowd T.Cush. A Orne, N.Gorham, &c	8585	689	7896	
2	do.	J. Bowd. S. Adams, &c	7744	1889	5855	
3	do.	do. do. do.	9108	2415	6693	
4	do.	do. do. do.	7631	2471	5160	
5	J. BOWDOIN[2]	T. Cushing, B. Lincoln, O Prescott, &c.	9065	*all*	*no cho.*	
6	do.	L.Hancock, Sam'l Adams, Ben.Lincoln &c.	8231	2230	6001	
7	J. HANCOCK	J. Bow. J.Warren, W. Cushing, B. Linc. &c.	24588	6129	18459	
8	do.	E.Gerry, S.Ad. J.Bow. B Lin. Ja's Warren, &c.	23157	4316	17841	
9	do.	J.Bowd. J.Warren, W. Cushing, B Linc. &c.	21384	4120	17264	
1790	do.	J.Bowd. Ol. Prescott B.Linc. N.Gorh. &c.	16518	2235	14283	
1	do.	F.Dana, Tho. Russell, S.Adams, E.Gerry, &c.	17032	1036	15996	
2	do.	F. Dana, Tho. Russell, J.Sulliv. S.Phillips, &c.	16894	2266	14628	
3	do.	El.Gerry, Fr.Dana, S. Phillips, N. Gorh. &c.	18266	1838	16428	
4	S. ADAMS[3]	W.Cush. E.Ger. S.Phil. J. Sulli. D. Cobb, &c.	23454	9029	14425	
5	do.	do. do. do. do.	17710	1734	15976	
6	do.	In. Sumner, John Adams, Moses Gill, &c.	26493	11298	15195	
7	I. SUMNER[4]	M.Gill, J.Sullivan &c.	25618	11078	14540	
8	do.	do. do. S. Adams,	21259	3014	18245	
9	do.	Wm. Heath, M. Gill, James Sullivan, &c.	33013	8940	24073	
1800	C. STRONG[5]	Elbridge Gerry.	39059	2410	19630	17019
1	do.	do.	45816	195	25452	20169
2	do.	do.	49583	19	29983	19581
3	do.	do.	43409	2554	29199	11656
4	do.	James Sullivan.	54499	492	30011	23996
5	do.	do.	64113	——	32988	31125
6	do.	do.	*Query.*	*Query*	*Query*	*Query*
7	J. SULLIVAN[6]	Caleb Strong.	81503	325	41954	39224
8	do.	Christopher Gore.	81147	311	41195	39643
9	C. GORE[7]	Levi Lincoln.	93822	288	47916	45118
1810	E. GERRY[8]	Christopher Gore.	90813	193	46541	44079
11	do.	do.	88917	447	43338	45142
12	C. STRONG	Elbridge Gerry.	104156	134	52696	51826
13	do.	Joseph B. Varnum.	100223	680	56754	42789
14	do.	Samuel Dexter.	102477	150	56374	45953

☞ No other regular opposing Candidate till the year 1800.

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NOTES RESPECTING THE GOVERNORS.

[1.]—JOHN HANCOCK—was first sworn into office 25th Oct. 1780, and (after being re-elected 4 years successively) resigned 18th Feb. 1785.—[Lt. Gov. *Cushing* officiated as Governor till the May following.]—Again elected, he was sworn into office the 1st June, 1787, and continued in office till 8th Oct. 1793—when he died, aged 55 years.—[Lt. Gov. *Adams* officiated as Governor till the May following.]

[2.]—JAMES BOWDOIN—elected by the Legislature, there being no choice by the People.—[Of the people's [9065] votes, Mr. B. had 3519, Hon. Tho's Cushing 2905, Hon. Oliver Prescott 298, and Hon. Benj. Lincoln 1145.]—Mr. B. was first sworn into office 27th May, 1785, and continued therein (being elected the next year by the People) till 1st June, 1787.—[He died 6th Nov. 1790, aged 68 yrs.]

[3.]—SAMUEL ADAMS—was first sworn into office 29th May, 1794, and continued therein (being successively elected by the People) till 2d June, 1797.—[Mr. A. died 2d Oct. 1803, aged 82 years.]

[4.]—INCREASE SUMNER—was first sworn into office 2d June, 1797, and continued therein (being successively elected by the People) till 30th May, 1799, when he resigned, and died 7th June following, aged 53.—[Lt. Gov. *Gill* officiated as Gov. till 20th May following, when he also died, and (the Commonwealth, for the first and last time, being without a Gov. or Lt. Gov.) the Hon. Council (the Hon. *Tho's Dawes*, Presdt.) officiated till the 30th of the same month, when the Government was new organized.]

[5.]—CALEB STRONG—was first sworn into office 30th May, 1800, and continued therein (being successively elected by the People) till 29th May, 1807.—Again elected, he was sworn into office 30th May, 1812; again elected he was sworn into office 27th May, 1813; and again elected (for the tenth time) he was sworn into office 27th May, 1814.

[6.]—JAMES SULLIVAN—was first sworn into office 29th May, 1807, and continued therein (being again elected by the People) till 10th Dec. 1808, when he died, aged 64 years.—[Lt. Gov. *Lincoln* officiated as Governor till the May following.]

[7.]—CHRISTOPHER GORE—was sworn into office 3d June, 1809, and continued therein till 2d June, 1810.

[8.]—ELBRIDGE GERRY—was first sworn into office 2d June, 1810, and (again elected by the People) continued therein till 30th May, 1812.

NOTES TO THE FIGURES.

Year 1806.—This was rather a *confused* period in the Legislature—party spirit ran high—There is no official record of the actual amount of the votes—If any person will communicate a *satisfactory or correct* statement the Proprietor of this work at least will be much obliged. According to some statements, the whole number was 75,171, or 73,410, or 72,784; that Mr. STRONG had 37,740, or 36,433, or 36,692; and that Mr. SULLIVAN had 38,039, or 37,586.

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or 36,081. The *facts* it is believed are these: The original returns (for the 1st time) passed through a scrutinizing committee of the Legislature, who rejected many returns for misspelling the Candidates' names; and there would probably have been no election by the People had not an important discovery been made in the return from Lincolnville. This discovery induced the Legislature to declare Mr. STRONG elected, without going further into a consideration of the returns. [*** For particulars, see State records for June.]

*** It has been a fault with several of the Legislative Committees on the Votes that they either did not report with proper precision, or that the Clerks neglected to record or preserve, the results respecting the number of votes the Unsuccessful Candidates had (for Gov. and Lt. Gov.) and the amount of Scattering Votes—the truth of this any one in search of the facts recorded in this and the Lt. Governor's table will acknowledge—and that a great deal of labor to obtain a correct statement is thrown upon him.

RESULTS—*on the Regularly Contested* ELECTIONS:—

Year	*Legislative Majority.*	*Plurality.*	*Most Votes.*
1780—JOHN HANCOCK	4582	9165	9204
1800—CALEB STRONG	100	201	2611
1—	2543	5088	5283
2—	5191	10383	10428
3—	7494	14989	17543
4—	2762	5523	6015
5—	931	1863	1863
6—	——	——	——
7—JAMES SULLIVAN	1202	2405	2730
8—	619	1239	1550
9—CHRISTOPHER GORE	1254	2510	2698
10—ELBRIDGE GERRY	1134	2269	2462
11—	1369	2739	3186
12—CALEB STRONG	617	1236	1370
13—	6642	13285	13965
14—	5135	10271	10421

REMARKS.—The following are the rules made use of in obtaining the above results—and they are inserted not merely with a view to explain the mode adopted, but from a conjecture that they might afford a *useful formula* for those who are in the habit of laying "*bets*," a species of "*calculation*" much in vogue of late years in *Massachusetts* ——First, to obtain *Legislative* majority—Add one to half of the whole number, place the amount under the successful candidate's votes, and the (subtracted) balance is his Legislative majority.——*2dly. Plurality.* Add the Scattering votes to the unsuccessful candidate's votes, place the amount under the successful candidate's votes, and the (subtracted) balance gives the Plurality. ——*3dly. Most Votes.* Subtract the votes of the unsuccessful from those of the successful candidate—the balance gives the Most Votes.

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LIEUT. GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Year.	Successful Candidates.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Whole No.	Scatt'g	S. Can had	Unsuc. Can.
1780	T. Cushing[1]	J. Bow. T. Cush B. Lin. J. War. J. Powell, &c.	9213	all	no cho.	
1	do.	J. Hanc. J. Bowd. A. Orne, M. Gill, &c.	7231	1445	5786	
2	do.	W. Quincy, A Orne,	6249	2065	4184	
3	do.	} The above named.	7484	1823	5661	
4	do.		6240	1381	4859	
5	do.	J. Bowd. B. Lincoln, Trist. Dalton, &c.	7629	3511	4118	
6	do.	S. Adams, Ja's Warren B. Lin. Ja's Precott, &c	7429	1779	5650	
7	do.	B. Linc. Wm. Heath, Nath'l Gorham, &c.	21844	11737	10107	
8	B. Lincoln[2]	B. Linc. Sam'l Adams, J. War. El. Gerry, &c.	21096	al	no cho.	
9	Sam. Adams[3]	B. Lin. W. Heath, J. Bo. J. Warr. J. Hanc. &c.	19908	9025	10883	
1790	do.	B. Lin. N. Gor. O. Prescott, John Adams, &c.	14656	2335	12321	
1	do.	Th. Russel B. Linc. A. Orne, El. Gerry, &c.	14998	1976	13022	
2	do.	Th. Russ. F. Dana, O. Pree. Jno. Adams, &c.	14742	2133	12609	
3	do.	Th. Russ. Ja's Sullivan B. Linc. J Bowd. &c.	16477	1313	15164	
4	Moses Gill[4]	M Gill, S. Ad. N. Gorh. E. Ger. W. Heath, &c.	19866	all	no cho.	
5	do.	N. Gorham, J. Sullivan, W. Heath, E. Ger. &c.	16258	1862	14391	
6	do.	E. Gerry, N. Gorham, Increase Sumner, &c.	21989	2056	19934	
7	do.	Sam'l Phillips, James Sulliv. I. Sumner, &c.	21791	4779	17012	
8	do.	Levi Lincoln, and oth.	18720	1558	17167	
9	do.	Wm. Heath, and oth.	28961	2486	26475	
1800	do.	do.	33380	8389	24991	
1	S. Phillips[5]	W. Heath, S. Phill. E H. Robbins, E Gerry &c.	42442	all	no cho.	
2	E. H. Robbins[6]	William Heath.	46386	——	28317	——
3	do.	James Bowdoin, (jun.)	40758	——	27063	——
4	do.	Wm. Heath.	52062	4079	27518	21465
5	do.	do.	61874	4727	31046	26101
6	[W. Heath[7]]	Edward H. Robbins.	73519	1168	36880	35471
7	L. Lincoln[8]	do.	79436	494	41645	37297
8	do.	David Cobb.	79730	350	40344	39036
9	David Cobb[9]	Joseph B. Varnum.	92510	241	47540	44729
10	Wm Gray[10]	David Cobb.	89917	220	46516	43181
11	do.	William Phillips.	88399	219	48396	39784
12	W Phillips[11]	William King.	103161	363	52276	50522
13	do.	do.	99344	244	56403	42693
14	do.	William Gray.	102236	195	56374	456

☞ No regular opposing Candidate till the year 1802.

NOTES—TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNORS.

[1.]—No choice by the People. The Legislature made choice; first of Hon. James Bowdoin, (who had 2345 of the whole no.) and next of Gen. James Warren, both of whom resigned. Mr. CUSHING was then chosen, and accepted. He was successively elected the next seven years, by the People. He died Feb. 28, 1788, aged 82 years.

[2.]—No choice by the People. Of the whole no. of their votes, 21,096, Mr. LINCOLN had 10,204, Hon. Samuel Adams 3495, Gen. J. Warren 6157, Elbridge Gerry, Esq. 669. The Legislature made choice of Gen. Lincoln, and he accepted. He died May 9, 1810, aged 78 years.

[3.]—Hon. S. ADAMS was successively chosen by the People, five years. He died Oct. 2, 1803, aged 82 years.

[4.]—In 1794, no choice by the People;—the whole no. of votes was 19,865, divided between various candidates. The Hon. Mr. GILL had the highest number; and he was elected by the Legislature. He was successively chosen the next six years by the People. Mr. GILL died May 20, 1800, aged 67 years.

[5.]—No choice by the People. The whole no. of votes was 42,442; of which Mr. PHILLIPS had 15,501, Hon. Wm. Heath 18,044, Hon Edward H. Robbins 8,212, Hon. E. Gerry 250. The Legislature elected Mr. PHILLIPS. He died Feb. 10, 1802, aged 50 years.

[6.]—In 1802, the Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS was elected by the People; of the whole no. of votes, 46,386, he had 28,317; and his opponent, Hon. Wm. Heath, had 18,069, including scattering votes; and in 1803 he was again elected by an increased majority, over the Hon. James Bowdoin, his opponent. The number of his opponents' and the number of the scattering votes, for these two years, not being ascertained (there being no official record of the facts) the table in these items remain blank. He was also successively elected the two following years, by the People.

[7.]—The Hon. WM. HEATH was elected by the People; but declined accepting the office, June 12;—and there was no Lieut. Governor that year (1806.)—[There is no regular official record of votes, for this year, either for Mr. H. or Mr. R. or Scattering.—Hon. Wm Heath died Jan. 24, 1814, aged 77 years.]

[8.]—Hon. LEVI LINCOLN was successively elected two years, (1807-8) by the People.

[9.]—Hon. DAVID COBB was elected by the People, in 1809.

[10.]—Hon. WM. GRAY was successively elected by the People, in 1810 and 1811.

[11.]—Hon. WM. PHILLIPS was elected in 1812, 13, and 14, by the People.

MEMORANDA.

Oct. 25, 1780, the Administration of the Government of Massachusetts commenced, agreeably to the Constitution (by virtue of a resolve of the Convention, of 15th June, 1780)—the necessary elections having previously been made by the People of the Commonwealth (pursuant to said resolve.)

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PRESIDENTS, CLERKS, AND CHAPLAINS, OF THE SENATE,

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Years	*Presidents.*	*Clerks.*	*Chaplains.*
1780	Samuel Adams.	Wm. Baker, jr.	Rev. S. Cooper.
1	do.	do.	John Clark.
2	do.	do.	do.
3	do.	do.	Sam'l Cooper.
4	do.	do.	Joseph Eckley.
5	Samuel Phillips.	Tho's Edwards.	do.
6	do.	Samuel Cooper.	do.
7	Samuel Adams.	do.	do.
8	Samuel Phillips.	do.	do.
9	do.	do.	Peter Thacher.
1790	do.	do.	Samuel Stillman.
1	do.	do.	Jeremy Belknap.
2	do.	do.	Peter Thacher.
3	do.	do.	do.
4	do.	do.	do.
5	do.	do.	do.
6	do.	Edward M'Lane.	do.
7	do.	do.	do.
8	do.	do.	do.
9	do.	do.	do.
1800	do.	E. P. Hayman.	do.
1	David Cobb.	G. E. Vaughan.	do.
2	do.	do.	do.
3	do.	Wendel Davis.	Wm. Emerson.
4	do.	do.	do.
5	H. G. Otis.	do.	do.
6	Jno. Bacon, *p. t.*	J. D. Dunbar.	do.
7	Samuel Dana.	do.	Thomas Baldwin.
8	H. G Otis.	Nath'l Coffin.	J. S. Buckminster.
9	do.	do.	do.
10	do.	do.	do.
11	Samuel Dana.	Marcus Morton.	Thomas Baldwin.
12	do.	do.	do.
13	John Phillips.	S. F. M'Cleary.	John Lathrop.
14	do.	do.	Charles Lowell.

In Senate,...votes for President, viz.

1811—Hon. SAMUEL DANA, *d.* had 20; Hon. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, *f.* 16; 2 scattered.

1812—Hon. S. DANA had 25; Hon. H. G. OTIS 9, and 2 scattered.

1813—Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS *f.* had 26; Hon. JOHN HOLMES *d.* 8; 2 scattered.

1814—whole No. of votes 25, Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS had 23; 2 scat.

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SPEAKERS, CLERKS, AND CHAPLAINS, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Years	*Speakers.*	*Clerks.*	*Chaplains.*
1780	Caleb Davis,	And. Henshaw.	
1	do.	Sam. Henshaw.	
2	Nath'l Gorham.	G. R. Minot.	
3	Tristram Dalton.	do.	
4	Sam'l A. Otis.	do.	
5	Nath'l. Gorham.	do.	
6	Artem. Ward.	do.	
7	Ja's Warren,	do.	
8	Theod. Sedgwick.	do.	
9	David Cobb.	do.	
1790	do.	do.	
1	do.	do.	
2	do.	Henry Warren.	
3	E. H. Robbins.	do.	
4	do.	do.	
5	do.	do.	
6	do.	do.	
7	do.	do.	
8	do.	do.	
9	do.	do.	
1800	do.	do.	Thomas Baldwin.
1	do.	do.	do.
2	John C. Jones.	do.	J. T. Kirkland.
3	H. G. Otis.	N. Tillinghast.	Thomas Baldwin.
4	do.	do.	J. T. Kirkland.
5	Timothy Bigelow.	do.	Thomas Baldwin.
6	Perez Morton.	C. P. Sumner.	do.
7	do.	do.	do.
8	Timo. Bigelow.	N. Tillinghast.	John Lathrop.
9	do.	do.	do.
1810	Perez Morton.	C. P Sumner.	Thomas Baldwin.
11	J. Story. & Ripley.	do.	E. R. Sabin.
12	Timo. Bigelow.	Benj. Pollard.	Horace Holley.
13	do.	do.	Josh. Huntington.
14	do.	do.	Samuel Carey

Same as in the Senate, till the year 1800.

In the House of Representatives, the votes were,

1811—Hon. JOSEPH STORY, *d.* 331; Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *f.* 300; 3 scattered.

1812—Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, 423; JOHN HOLMES, esq. *d.* 290; 3 scattered.

1813—Hon TIMOTHY BIGELOW, 403; BENJ. GREEN, Esq. *d.* 147; 9 scattered.

1814—Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, 316: BENJ. GREENE, Esq. 101: 5 scattered.

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NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, IN THE GENERAL COURT, SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT STATE CONSTITUTION.

YEARS.	Suffolk.	Essex.	Middlesex	York.	Hampsh.	Plymouth.	Barnstable	Bristol.	Duke.	Nantucket.	Worcest.	Cumberl.	Lincoln.	Berkshire.	Hancock.	Washingt.	Norfolk.	Kennebec.	Oxford.	Somerset.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Whole No
1780	24	29	21	5	32	10	9	15	0	0	30	2	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
1	27	28	27	6	37	12	9	15	0	0	33	6	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
2	26	27	28	8	28	13	6	15	0	0	31	5	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
3	23	19	19	7	31	11	5	10	0	0	22	5	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179
4	25	23	26	8	38	12	7	18	3	2	33	5	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219
5	26	25	26	10	36	11	8	13	3	2	32	5	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
6	28	27	26	10	38	15	9	12	3	2	32	5	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
7	20	27	16	9	38	13	8	11	3	1	24	5	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201
8	25	27	33	9	45	18	7	18	0	0	50	6	9	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269
9	24	26	28	9	30	14	7	14	1	1	35	5	10	16	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
1790	28	28	28	10	30	12	6	12	1	2	32	7	10	18	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
1	23	21	26	11	25	12	4	9	1	0	30	9	9	17	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	197
2	22	21	28	11	25	12	5	12	1	2	34	9	11	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
3	27	33	29	9	33	16	10	14	2	1	36	11	15	20	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	257
4	8	18	27	9	32	9	5	7	1	1	24	10	12	15	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	193
5	8	18	22	8	31	18	7	12	1	1	29	7	8	17	2	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	206
6	8	18	22	7	35	16	6	12	2	1	29	6	9	16	2	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	206
7	8	19	27	9	38	10	6	11	1	1	31	5	9	15	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	207
8	8	20	26	9	30	9	10	10	1	1	35	6	17	11	5	0	14	—	—	—	—	—	209
9	8	20	26	9	31	14	10	12	2	1	36	11	14	17	4	1	13	6	—	—	—	—	283
1800	8	32	30	8	34	12	9	13	2	1	36	10	11	18	3	1	22	7	—	—	—	—	257
1	8	28	31	11	42	13	11	16	2	1	36	11	18	20	6	0	23	9	—	—	—	—	287
2	8	29	20	12	37	10	8	14	0	1	25	6	11	18	7	0	15	6	—	—	—	—	227
3	7	33	24	15	30	12	8	14	2	1	32	14	15	17	7	0	18	6	—	—	—	—	253
4	7	33	32	10	41	12	8	15	1	1	35	14	15	18	6	0	22	10	—	—	—	—	278
5	26	40	38	11	50	20	8	16	2	1	40	14	13	21	6	1	24	14	8	—	—	—	348
6	27	58	46	25	62	25	15	18	2	1	58	26	25	25	11	1	29	19	8	—	—	—	481
7	27	49	41	15	45	19	11	14	2	1	41	19	16	21	12	2	27	19	6	—	—	—	384
8	32	61	47	24	78	20	16	21	0	3	58	28	23	27	8	1	26	22	7	—	—	—	492
9	37	66	55	29	77	28	15	27	2	9	66	33	32	25	16	2	29	20	12	4	—	—	594
1810	4	73	54	33	77	31	20	36	1	9	70	38	34	39	19	4	32	24	11	2	—	—	644
11	45	76	57	35	79	30	21	38	3	9	66	38	38	33	22	3	33	23	15	2	0	—	661
12	45	79	62	46	27	39	22	42	2	9	78	42	48	41	25	5	36	31	16	6	26	28	745
13	39	76	54	38	25	26	14	39	1	1	64	37	36	32	23	4	30	24	18	5	29	28	688
14	36	63	41	26	25	20	8	30		1	60	26	22	32	12	1	23	14	11	4	26	27	508

☞ In obtaining the results in this Table, the Jan. & June Rolls have been resorted to.

NOTES RESPECTING THE COUNTIES.

OF SUFFOLK.--This County was incorporated May 10, 1643 From the adoption of the State Constitution, viz 1780, to March 25, 1793 (when it was first divided), the following Towns composed

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the County: Boston, Roxbury, Hingham, Dorchester, Dedham, Needham, Wrentham, Sharon, Stoughton, Weymouth, Randolph, Medfield, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Medway, Franklin, Brookline, and Walpole. From the year 1793 to the year 1805, Boston Hingham, Hull and Chelsea formed the County;—and from 1805 to the present period, Boston and Chelsea has formed the County. From 1780 to 1805, Boston elected seven of the Representatives each year. From 1805 to 1814, (inclusive) Boston elected the whole number, excepting in 1808, '11 and '12, in which years Chelsea elected one Representative. BOSTON is (and has been since the first formation of SUFFOLK County) the Shire town—(its original, indian name, was Shawmut; but the settlers first called it Trimontain, on account of three contiguous hills appearing in a range to those at Charlestown, as the place was approached from the harbor; and the Second Court of Assistants, Gov. Winthrop, &c. ordered it to be called Boston in compliment to Rev. Mr. Cotton, a man held in high reverence as a Puritan minister, and who was expected over from Boston, England.—Incorporated June 24, 1630.

OF ESSEX.—Incorporated May 10, 1643.—The Shire town is SALEM (original indian name was Naumkeake)—incorporated June 24, 1629.

OF MIDDLESEX.—Incorporated May 10, 1643.—Its Shire town CONCORD (original indian name Musquequid)—incorporated 2d Sept. 1635.

OF YORK.—Incorporated May 18, 1653.—Divided into three counties June 21, 1760. Its Shire town is YORK, original indian name Accomenticus—incorporated May 18, 1653.

OF HAMPSHIRE.—Incorporated May 7, 1662.—Divided into two counties April 21, 1761.—Again divided into three counties, in 1811-12. Its Shire town is NORTHAMPTON, original indian name Nanotuck or Norwottock—incorporated Oct. 18, 1654.

OF PLYMOUTH, AND BARNSTABLE.—They were incorporated in 1685, [the month and day not certain of.] The Shire town of Plymouth County is PLYMOUTH, original indian name Apaum, or Patuxet—incorporated Dec. 11, 1620.——The Shire town of Barnstable Co. is BARNSTABLE, original name unknown—incorporated Sept. 3, 1639.

OF BRISTOL.—Incorporated [month, &c. uncer.] 1685.—Its shire town is TAUNTON, original indian name Cohannet—incorporated Sept. 3, 1639.

OF DUKES.—Incorporated June 20, 1695.—Its Shire town is EDGARTOWN, original indian name Chappequidick—incorporated 8th July, 1671.

OF NANTUCKET.—Incorporated June 20, 1695.—[Nantucket, or Noughtooket, was the original Indian name. It once had the legal name of Shireburn given it by Gov. Dongan, of N. York.]—N.B. Crimes committed within Nantucket are cognizable by the S. J. C. in Suffolk by a law passed Feb. 27, 1796.

OF WORCESTER.—Incorporated April 2, 1731.—Its Shire town is WORCESTER, original indian name Quansiggamond—incorporated Oct. 15, 1684.

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OF CUMBERLAND.—Incorporated June 19, 1760.—Taken from the E. part of York. Its Shire town is PORTLAND, old name Falmouth Neck—incorporated July 4, 1786.

OF LINCOLN.—Incorporated June 21, 1760.—Taken from the E. part of York.—Divided June 25, 1789, into three counties.—Divided again into two counties, Feb. 20, 1799. Its Shire town is WISCASSET, changed 10th June, 1802, from Pownalboro', which was incorporated 18th Feb. 1760.

OF BERKSHIRE.—Incorporated April 21, 1761.—Taken from the W. part of Hampshire.—Its Shire town is LENOX. Original name Yokum—incorporated Feb 26, 1767.

OF HANCOCK.—Incorporated June 25, 1789.—Taken from the E. part of Lincoln.—Its Shire town is CASTINE, original name Majorbiwaduce—incorporated Feb. 10, 1796.

OF WASHINGTON.—Incorporated June 25, 1789.—Taken from the N. part of Lincoln.—Its Shire town is MACHIAS, its original name—incorporated June 23, 1784.

OF NORFOLK.—This County was incorporated March 26, 1793—and taken from the S. and S.W. part of Suffolk. The Shire town is DEDHAM (indian name unknown)—incorporated 8th Sept. 1636.

OF KENNEBECK.—Incorporated Feb. 20, 1799.—Taken from the N. part of Lincoln. Divided into two counties March 1, 1809.—Its Shire town is AUGUSTA, orig. name unk.—incorporated June 9, 1797.

OF OXFORD.—Incorporated March 4, 1805.—Taken from the W. and N. parts of York and Cumberland.—Its Shire town is PARIS, orig. name unk.—incorporated June 20, 1793.

OF SOMERSET.—Incorporated March 1, 1809.—Taken from the N. part of Kennebeck.—Its Shire town is NORRIDGEWOCK, original name—incorporated June 18, 1788.

OF FRANKLIN.—Incorporated Dec. 2, 1811.—Taken from the N. part of Hampshire. Its Shire town is GREENFIELD, original indian name Paucomptuck—incorporated June 9, 1753.

OF HAMPDEN.—Incorporated Aug. 1, 1812.—Taken from the S. part of Hampshire. Its Shire town is SPRINGFIELD, original indian name Agawam—incorporated (it is supposed, no official record being found) in March, 1635 or '45.

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

From 1782 to 1788, viz. *First*, Peleg Wadsworth; *second*, Edmund Bridge; *third*, Israel Keith, esquires. *Fourth*, William Donnison, Esq. from June 3, 1788 to Jan. 22, 1813.—*Fifth*, Hon. John Brooks, from Jan. 22, 1813, and still in office.—[Salary, $2,000 per ann. during the war.]

REPORTER ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In 1810, David Everett. From 1811 to the present time, Theron Metcalf.

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Government of Massachusetts.

HIS EXCELLENCY

CALEB STRONG, LL.D. *GOVERNOR.*

[Salary $2,666 66 cents per annum.]

HIS HONOR

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, ESQ. *LIEUT. GOVERNOR.*

[Salary $500 per annum.]

COUNCILLORS.

[Pay, two dollars per day for each day's attendance during the session, and the like sum for every ten miles travel from their respective places of abode to the place of the sitting of the General Court.]

Hon. David Cobb, John Brooks, Oliver Fiske, Samuel Fales, John Lord, George Bliss, Benjamin Pickman, jun. Nahum Mitchell.

SENATORS.

[Same pay, &c. as Councillors—The President has two dollars per day for each and every day over and above his pay as a member.]

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

Suffolk—Hon. John Phillips, H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy, Thomas H. Perkins, Israel Thorndike, Daniel Sargent.

Essex—Hon. Samuel Putnam, Nathl. Hooper, Thomas Stephens, Daniel A. White, John Varnum.

Middlesex—Hon. *Samuel Hoar*, *Edmund Foster*, *Timothy Fuller.*

Hampshire—Hon. Samuel Lathrop, Samuel C. Allen, Elijah H. Mills, esq.

Bristol—Hon. Sylvester Brownell, Samuel Crocker.

Plymouth—Hon. Nahum Mitchell, Wilkes Wood.

Barnstable—Hon. Wendell Davis.

Dukes County and Nantucket—Hon *Walter Folger*, jun.

Worcester—Hon. Silas Holman, Francis Blake, Benjamin Adams, esq. Moses Smith, esq.

Berkshire—Hon Joseph Whitton, Wolcott Hubbell.

Norfolk—Hon. *John Howe*, *Joseph Bemis.*

York—Hon. *John Holmes*, *William Moody.*

Cumberland—Hon. Lathrop Lewis, Jacob Abbot.

Lincoln, Hancock and Washington—Hon. *James Campbell*, *Mark. L. Hill.*

Kennebeck—Hon. *Joshua Gage.*

Somerset and Oxford—*Albion K. Parris*, esq.

☞ Those Gentlemen above, whose names are in *italics* are democrats—the rest are federalists. The same mode of political designation is adopted as to the House of Representatives.

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REPRESENTATIVES—1814—15.

AND OFFICIAL VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, 1814.

[Representatives same pay, &c. as Councillors and Senators. The Speaker same additional pay as President of the Senate.]

Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.

SUFFOLK.

Incor-po-rat.	Census 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance fr Boston	Representatives.	Strong	Dex'r
1630	33250	BOSTON	William Smith, James Robinson, William Brown, Jonath. Huncwell, William Sullivan, Stephen Codman, Benjamin Russell, Benj. Whitman, Charles Davis, William Mammatt, Wm. H. Sumner, Ephraim Thayer, Benjamin Weld, Oliver Keating, Nathan Webb, Daniel Messinger, George G. Lee, Samuel M. Thayer, George Blanchard, Nathaniel Curtis, Richard Paxon, Thatcher Goddard, Samuel Dunn, John Day Howard, Lynde Walter, Jonathan Loring, Jonathan Whitney, Joseph Pierce, Samuel J. Prescott, Lemuel Shaw, Andrew Sigourney, Thomas Barry, William Harris, Richard Sullivan, Benjamin Gorham, William Sturgis.	3557	1557
1738	594	Chelsea, 2		30	47

ESSEX.

1668	1890	Amesbury, 50	David Currier, jr.	145	93
46	3164	Andover, 30	Timothy Osgood	332	293
68	4608	Beverly, 25	Thomas Davis, Abner Chapman, Robert Rantoul, Nath'l Goodwin, Nicholas Thorndike.	511	76
85	880	Boxford, 30	Parker Spofford	42	24
75	1369	Bradford, 40	Thomas Savory	186	45
1757	3127	Danvers, 20	Samuel Page, Nathan Felton, Hezekiah Flint, Sylvester Osborn.	385	147
1639	5943	Gloucester, 40	John Tucker, John Manning, Benjamin Webber, Jona. Kimball, Ja's Appleton, James Odell.	486	239
1793	780	Hamilton, 30	Jonathan Lamson	126	28
1645	2682	Haverhill, 35	David Howe	228	222
34	3569	Ipswich, 35	Nathaniel Wade, Joseph Farley, Joseph Hodgkins, George Choate.	412	166
37	4087	Lynn, 15	*Aaron Breed, Eleazer C. Richardson, Thomson Burril, Nathan Mudge, jr.*	343	484
1782	509	Lynnfield, 15		48	32
1645	1137	Manchester, 36		138	3
49	5900	Marblehead, 20	*Joshua Prentiss, jr. Richard Prince, Asa Hooper, Philip Besom, Jacob Willard.*	95	365
1725	1181	Methuen, 35	Benjamin Osgood	130	89
28	541	Middleton, 30		67	60

NOTE. Under the column of 'Towns,' their distance is set down according to the number of miles allowed on the pay-roll; the members being allowed 2 dls. for every ten miles travel from their places of residence to Boston, and the same for their return. Between Boston and many of the towns the distance is not quite so much as on the Roll, owing to turnpikes, and other improvements. We have taken the shortest distance set down on the pay-roll.

Incorporat.	Cens 1810	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Sr'g	Dem.
1635	5176	Newbury, 45	Josiah Little, Silas Little, John Osgood, Daniel Emery, Oliver Pilsbury, Ebenezer Hale.	536	187
1764	4634	Newburyport, 45	Jonathan Gage, Stephen Howard, Isaac Adams, Isaac Stone, William Chase, Sam. L. Knap, Sam. Newman.	708	242
1639	1682	Rowley, 40	Tho. Gage, jr. Josh. Jewett.	210	95
29	12613	SALEM, 20	Dudley L. Pickman, Amos Hovey, Ezekiel Savage, Samuel G. Derby, Robert Emery, Ebenezer Secomb, Leverett Saltonstal, Joseph Torrey, Ezekiel H. Derby, Benj. Hawkes, Elisha Mack, John Glen King.	915	708
40	2047	Salisbury, 50	Samuel March.	136	156
50	815	Topsfield, 30	Nathaniel Hammond.	125	33
43	554	Wenham, 25		66	25

MIDDLESEX.

1735	885	Acton, 25	*Joseph Noyes.*	42	110
67	1103	Ashby, 50		91	78
29	592	Bedford, 20	*John Merriam.*	33	62
1655	1289	Billerica, 20	Josiah Crosby, jun.	150	39
1807	608	Brighton, 5	Nathaniel Champney.	86	29
1799	471	Burlington, 15		47	29
1633	2323	Cambridge, 4	W. Hilliard, R. Makepeace.	259	97
1805	672	Carlisle, 25		8	101
1629	4954	Charlestown, 1-4	Joseph Hurd, John Soley, Joseph Tufts.	371	387
55	1396	Chelmsford, 25	Amos Whitney.	151	100
35	1633	CONCORD, 20	*Jonas Lee.*	140	151
1701	1301	Dracut, 30	*Solomon Aiken.*	61	183
1673	475	Dunstable, 40		14	69
1780	824	E. Sudbury, 20		44	92
1800	1670	Framingham 25	John Fiske, Abner Wheeler.	171	99
1655	1886	Groton, 40	Jos. Moors, L. Lawrence.	147	75
1724	989	Holliston, 35		86	87
15	1345	Hopkinton, 30		81	173
12	1052	Lexington, 10	*James Brown.*	58	158
54	713	Lincoln, 15	*Leonard Hoar,*	36	85
15	773	Littleton, 30	*Simon Hartwell.*	41	90
1649	1384	Malden, 10	*Jonas Green.*	107	166
60	1674	Marlboro' 30	*Daniel Brigham.*	75	215
30	1443	Medford, 4	T. Bigelow, Dudley Hall.	215	27
1781	766	Natick, 20		35	68
1691	1709	Newton, 10	Saml Murdock. E. Cheney.	213	69
1753	1333	Pepperell, 45	*Nehemiah Jewett, jun.*	79	132
1644	2228	Reading, 15	T. Wakefield, Danl. Flint.	284	14
1674	770	Sherburne, 20	Calvin Sanger.	73	68
1753	814	Shirley, 40		38	82
1812		S. Reading, 12	*John Hart.*	21	158
1725	467	Stoneham, 10		5	95

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Incorporat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	St'g	Dex.
1683	885	Stow, 30	*Augustus Tower.*	44	96
1783	388	Boxboro, 30		13	47
1639	1287	Sudbury, 25		34	164
1734	943	Tewksbury, 25	*Jesse Trull.*	50	101
32	1246	Townsend, 50	*Samuel Brooks.*	81	129
89	704	Tyngsboro' 30	John Farwell, jun.	79	37
37	1014	Waltham, 10	*David Townsend.*	76	104
1630	1531	Watertown, 10	*Jonas White, Thos. Clark.*	111	137
1807	971	W Cambridge, 4	*Thomas Russell.*	37	175
1729	1330	Westford, 30	*Jesse Minot.*	75	118
12	1008	Weston, 15	Isaac Fiske.	98	70
30	716	Wilmington, 20		62	67
1642	1219	Woburn, 10	*John Wade.*	54	154

NORFOLK.

1719	766	Bellingham, 35	*John Bates.*	41	114
1640	1350	Braintree, 10		104	75
1705	784	Brookline, 3 1-2	Isaac S. Gardner.	80	61
97	1353	Canton, 15	*Friend Crane.*	40	158
70	994	Cohasset, 25		88	22
1636	2172	DEDHAM, 10	*John Endicott, Erastus Worthington, Abner Ellis.*	183	267
30	2930	Dorchester, 4	James Humphries, John Capen, William Pope.	262	229
1778	870	Foxborough, 25		75	86
78	1393	Franklin, 30	Jos. Bacon, Phin. Ware.	193	76
1651	786	Medfield, 20	Daniel Adams.	80	53
1784	548	Dover, 20		39	50
13	1213	Medway, 25		98	122
1662	1264	Milton, 7	*Samuel K. Glover.*	83	140
1711	1097	Needham, 15	*Jonathan Gay, jun.*	60	122
92	1281	Quincy, 10	Thomas Greenleaf.	127	45
93	1170	Randolph, 15	*Micah White.*	49	164
1630	3669	Roxbury, 0	*Wm. Brewer. C. Hatch, Ab. Draper, L. Le Baron.*	216	363
1765	1000	Sharon, 20		80	83
26	1134	Stoughton, 20	*Benjamin Richards.*	46	148
24	1098	Walpole, 20	*Daniel Kingsbury.*	99	135
1635	1889	Weymouth, 15	*Christopher Webb.*	107	164
73	2478	Wrentham, 30	*Jairus Ware.*	151	181

PLYMOUTH.

1712	1704	Abington, 25	*Nathan Gurney.*	116	181
1656	5157	Bridgewater, 20	Daniel Howard.	405	357
1790	858	Carver, 38		67	92
1637	2201	Duxbury, 40	George Partridge.	237	54
1734	900	Halifax, 35		29	114

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Incorporat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	St'g	Dar.
1727	1171	Hanover, 30	*Aaron Hobart, jun.*	71	136
35	2382	Hingham, 20	*Thomas Fearing.*	191	237
1644	132	Hull, 30		3	15
1726	1137	Kingston, 40	John Thomas.	177	67
1640	1364	Marshfield, 35	Jotham Tilden.	141	65
60	4400	Middleboro', 40	*Thomas Weston.*	260	465
1711	2051	Pembroke, 30	Kilborn Whitman.	155	147
07	703	Plympton, 40	Elijah Bisbee.	130	58
1620	4228	PLYMOUTH, 45	Nathaniel Spooner, Barna. Hedge, Joseph Bartlett, 3d. Benj. Bramhall, Nathaniel M. Davis.	463	182
86	2954	Rochester, 50	A. Holmes, E. Ruggles.	224	184
36	2969	Scituate, 30	Elijah Turner, Hayward Pearce, Cushing Otis.	240	213
1739	851	Wareham, 60		75	70

BRISTOL.

1694	2716	Attleboro', 35	Thos. French, J. Newell.	219	170
1735	1014	Berkley, 40	Apollos Tobey.	106	34
1664	3219	Dartmouth, 70	E. Tripp, D. Thatcher, T. Almy, Clark Ricketson.	352	35
1712	1650	Dighton, 45	*Leonard Hathaway.*	155	161
25	1557	Eastown, 25		107	122
1812		Fairhaven, 50	*John Delano.*	164	206
1683	1878	Freetown, 50	*R. Strobridge, Job Morton.*	95	184
1770	1030	Mansfield, 30		89	100
87	5651	New Bedford, 60	J. Swift, jun. J. M. Williams, W. Hathaway, J. Washburn	442	35
11	1598	Norton, 35	Isaac Hodges.	137	123
31	1154	Raynham, 40	John Gilmore.	109	85
1645	4866	Rehoboth, 45	Peter Carpenter.	239	195
1812		Seekonk, 40	Oliver Starkweather.	191	198
1790	1199	Somerset, 55	David Anthony.	115	43
1667	1839	Swansey, 55	*Daniel Hale.*	120	137
1639	3907	TAUNTON, 35	James Sproat, Nich. Tillinghast, John Godfrey, Gideon Williams, Jonathan Ingell.	363	215
1803	1296	Troy, 50	Joseph E. Read.	126	38
1787	2585	Westport, 70	Abner Brownell, Abner B. Gifford, John Anthony.	314	17

BARNSTABLE.

1639	3646	BARNSTABLE, 70	*William Lewis.*	176	261
1803	1112	Brewster, 85		127	16
1712	1334	Chatham, 95	Richard Sears.	114	29
93	1739	Dennis, 95	Judah Paddock.	234	23
1646	751	Eastham, 105	Heman Smith.	54	31
86	2237	Falmouth, 75	*Thomas Fish, jun.*	80	151
94	1942	Harwich, 90	Ebenezer Weeks.	104	49
1797	1248	Orleans, 100		21	100

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Incor-porat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	St'g	Dep.
1727	956	Provincet'n, 125		88	50
1639	2382	Sandwich, 60		152	180
1709	1209	Truro, 107		37	38
63	1402	Wellfleet, 110	Josiah Whitman.	52	18
1639	2134	Yarmouth, 80	James Crowell, T. Hedge.	245	23

DUKES.

1714	723	Chilmark, 100		41	50
1671	1365	EDGARTON 100		85	53
71	1202	Tisbury, 85		72	88

NANTUCKET.

1687	6807	Nantucket, 135	*Micajah Gardner.*	332	419

WORCESTER.

1765	1036	Ashburnham 55	Joseph Jewett.	117	47
62	1041	Athol, 75	James Oliver.	179	29
74	1971	Barré, 65	Nathaniel Jones.	183	145
84	591	Berlin, 35	Henry Powers.	101	2
38	1037	Bolton, 35	Stephen P. Gardner.	124	36
86	800	Boylston, 45	Jonathan Bond.	107	18
18	3170	Brookfield, 65	Oliver Crosby, Seth Field.	279	100
54	2180	Charlton, 60	*John Spurr, W. P. Rider.*	120	231
1801	625	Dana, 78		28	68
1746	1142	Douglas, 50	Benjamin Craggin,	109	79
1631	1226	Dudley, 60	Jep. Bacon, *Sam'l Walker.*	137	102
1746	1566	Fitchburg, 50		145	149
85	815	Gardner, 60	William Bickford, jun.	119	31
35	946	Grafton, 40	Jonathan Wheeler.	99	102
38	1657	Hardwick, 70	Tim. Paige, Jed. Spooner.	163	106
32	1481	Harvard, 30	*Stevens Haywad.*	113	122
40	1072	Holden, 50	Ebenezer Eastabrook.	198	15
67	1127	Hubbardston, 60	Levi Greenwood.	116	82
1653	1694	Lancaster, 40	W. Cleveland. J. Thurston.	226	68
1713	1181	Leicester, 55	Austin Flint.	148	73
40	1584	Leominster, 45	Joel Crosby, Bez. Lawrence.	132	109
28	1371	Lunenburg, 45		95	116
1667	1819	Mendon, 35	*Jos. Adams, D'l Thurber.*	75	175
1780	973	Milford, 35	*Samuel Jones.*	47	109
1813		Millbury, 40	Asa Goodell.	119	46
1751	912	N. Braintree, 65	Joseph Bowman, jun.	149	14
66	794	Northboro', 35	James Keyes.	128	18
72	713	Northbridge, 45	Adolphus Spring.	60	41
1812		N. Brookfield, 60		109	81
1762	848	Oakham, 60		104	44
13	1227	Oxford, 55	Abijah Davis.	145	67
65	619	Paxton, 55	David Davis, jun.	90	2

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Incorporat.	Census 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex.
1754	1490	Petersham, 70	*Joel Negus.*	132	128
1814	839	Phillipston, 70	Ithamar Ward	142	14
1771	1062	Princeton, 50	David Rice	184	16
65	1415	Royalston, 75	John Norton	191	43
13	1231	Rutland, 55	Jonas Howe	129	72
27	1210	Shrewsbury, 40	Jonah Howe	159	66
27	926	Southboro', 30	Timothy Bellows	128	23
53	1453	Spencer, 55	James Draper, jun.	132	131
81	1472	Sterling, 45	S. Sawyer, T. H. Blood	270	40
38	1927	Sturbridge, 70	John Phillips	138	164
15	2660	Sutton, 45	*J. Sibley, D. Russell*	106	224
62	1205	Templeton, 60	Moses Wright	139	66
35	995	Upton, 40	Ezra Wood, jun.	96	55
27	1404	Uxbridge, 45	S. Read, D. Carpenter	130	86
78	540	Ward, 55	Recompence Cary	60	44
17	1048	Westboro', 35		117	120
1808	632	W.Boylston, 45	Barnabas Davis	117	20
1741	1014	Western, 70	Josiah Putnam	95	75
70	1419	Westminster 55	J. White, Alex. Dustin	231	56
64	1173	Winchendon 60	Samuel Prentiss	167	42
1684	2527	WORCESTER 45	*A. Lincoln, N. White, Levi Lincoln, jun.*	194	235

HAMPDEN.

1741	1615	Blanford, 120	Alan. Knox, A. Wilson	141	76
31	1325	Brimfield, 75	S. Pynchon, A. Sessions	186	35
65	1534	Chester, 120	Asahel Wright	126	91
54	1504	Granville, 125	D. Curtis, Jas. Barlow	129	60
	420	Holland, 75	John Weaver	49	13
62	645	S. Brimfield, 80	John Weaver	48	48
83	1036	Longmeadow 100	Calvin Burt	143	27
74	730	Ludlow, 95	*Ely Fuller*	49	90
1660	1674	Monson, 85	Ab. Brown, Jesse Ives	163	119
1780	595	Montgomery, 120		58	45
52	1114	Palmer, 80	Alpheus Converse	134	39
92	432	Russell, 108		27	35
70	1229	Southwick, 110	*Doras Stiles*	30	212
1645	2767	SPRINGFIELD, 95	Jos. Pease, Sam'l Orne, Edmund Bliss.	274	135
1810	798	Tolland, 125	Perez Marshall	68	35
16 1669	2130	Westfield, 110	*B. Hastings, F. Fowler, A. Moseley*	141	212
17 1774	3109	W Springfi. 100	*J. Smith, jun. D. Morley, L. Parsons, G. Warriner*	160	321
63	1776	Wilbraham, 90	J. Lathrop, R. Sessions	163	114

HAMPSHIRE.

Incorporat.	Census 1810	Towns & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	Str'g	Dem.
1759	1469	Amherst, 95	S. Strong, N. Webster	287	22
61	2270	Belchertown 85	E. Phelps, W. Bridgman, Mark Doolittle	354	72
62	1408	Chesterfield, 115	Joseph S. Bailey	123	90
79	1009	Cummington, 120	Robert Dawes	162	47
1809	660	Easthampton, 105	Pearson Nichols	120	6
1781	652	Goshen, 115	Oliver Taylor	97	15
68	850	Granby, 95	David Smith	170	19
54	1225	Greenwich, 80	Abijah Powers	138	90
1661	1247	Hadley, 100	Giles Crouch Kellogg	209	13
70	805	Hatfield, 100	Samuel Partridge	90	72
1783	822	Middlefield 125	John Dickson	94	36
1654	2631	NORTHAMPTON, 100	A. Pomeroy, J. H. Lyman Asahel Strong	422	67
1793	968	Norwich, 110	Jesse Joy	123	26
42	1185	Pelham, 85		95	77
1807	977	Plainfield, 120	John Hamlen	141	15
1753	902	South Hadley, 100	Elihu Dwight	156	19
53	1171	Southampton, 110	Asahel Birge	218	17
61	996	Ware, 80	Enos Davis	115	74
72	793	Westhampton 110	Sylvester Judd	148	5
71	1122	Williamsburg 166	Thomas Mayhew	166	35
68	1391	Worthington, 120	Josiah Mills	177	37

FRANKLIN.

1764	1809	Ashfield, 120	Enos Smith	209	70
62	811	Bernardston, 100	*John Hamilton*	64	83
79	1097	Buckland, 120	Levi White	125	42
65	987	Charlemont, 120	Stephen Bates	132	36
61	2016	Coleraine, 120	D. Smith, Jona. M'Gee	202	64
67	1784	Conway, 115	Elisha Billings, D Childs	172	98
1682	1570	Deerfield, 100	Elihu Hoyt, A Stebbins	301	4
1793	762	Gill, 95	Seth H. Howland	89	33
53	1165	GREENFIELD 100	Eliel Gilbert	145	66
92	1031	Hawley, 125	Thomas Longley	52	20
85	917	Heath, 120	Roger Leavitt	138	21
74	769	Leverett, 95		71	73
1809	1009	Leyden, 115	*Selah Chapin, jun.*	71	73
1753	934	Montague, 120	Nathan Chenery	158	25
53	2107	New-Salem, 85	V. Pearce, T. Packard	197	120
13	1218	Northfield, 100	*Ezekiel Webster*	91	128

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Incorporat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex.
1783	764	Orange, 80	*Josiah Cobb*	43	89
85	839	Rowe, 130	William Taylor	116	14
68	961	Shelburne, 120	William Welles	141	14
61	939	Shutesbury, 90		73	82
18	551	Sunderland 100	Nathaniel Smith	89	13
81	983	Wendell, 90	Joshua Greene	118	41
71	891	Whateley, 105	Phineas Frary	108	82
63	1227	Warwick, 90	Justus Russell	115	89

BERKSHIRE.

1778	1763	Adams, 150	*Daniel Reed*	65	140
73	522	Alford, 160	Aaron Kinne	84	64
65	1028	Becket, 130	George Conant	105	33
93	1315	Cheshire, 140	*John Wells*	7	230
98	231	Clarksburg 125		15	12
84	779	Dalton, 135	Calvin Waldo	81	51
60	790	Egremont, 160	John Tullar	62	74
1805	392	Florida,		37	23
1761	1784	G. Barrington, 150	David Leavenworth	180	93
76	1049	Hancock, 155	Augustus Stanton	51	63
1804	822	Hinsdale, 130	Artemas Thompson	106	23
1765	1303	Lanesboro', 145	Henry Hubbard	118	03
77	1305	Lee, 145	James Whiton	198	46
67	1310	LENOX, 150	*W. P Walker, D William*	49	199
79	474	Mt. Washington, 130		7	35
1801	411	New-Ashford 150		17	43
1759	1832	N. Marlboro', 144	E. Ward, Eben. Hyde	191	82
73	1111	Otis, 140	Roderick Norton	94	52
71	912	Peru, 130	John Leland	121	17
61	2665	Pittsfield, 140	*Timo. Childs, S. Griswold J. Churchill, P. Allen*	190	486
65	1041	Richmond, 155		95	82
62	1648	Sandisfield, 135	*Eliakim Hull, Urie Smith jun.*	91	148
97	147	Southfield, 135		15	10
97	711	Savoy, 140		14	162
33	2439	Sheffield, 150	Wm. Buel, E. Kellogg	175	90
39	1372	Stockbridge 150	*David Goodrich*	124	148
62	1689	Tyringham 140	*Nehemiah Parks*	102	124
77	942	Washington, 130	Gideon Deming	91	37
74	1049	West Stockbridge, 155	*Stephan Sibley*	72	95
65	1843	Williamstown 155	*Saml. Kellogg, A. Porter*	100	162
71	1108	Windsor, 135	Noah Green	86	81

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YORK.

Incor-porat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex.
1808	1106	Alfred, 90		84	64
17	19 2371	Arundell, 98	Thomas Perkins, 3d	157	98
18	1563	Biddeford, 110	RH.Green, M.Bradbury	128	61
13	4455	Berwick, 80	*Jos. Prime, Wm. Hobbs*	52	276
72	2324	Buxton, 120		128	207
94	971	Cornish, 130		25	113
1810	1650	Elliot, 130	*John Hammond,*	59	138
181	427	Hollis, 125	*Timothy Hodsdon*	26	149
165	2019	Kittery, 70	*J. T. Chase, M. Dennet*	14	255
176	938	Lebanon, 100	*D'l Wood, Elihu Hayes*	95	156
87	177	Limerick, 130		98	61
9	1774	Lymington 125		68	157
78	1248	Lyman, 100	John Low	152	57
94	815	Newfield, 125		79	50
87	1763	Parsonsfield, 130	*David Marston*	87	193
62	2492	Saco, 110	*B. Pike, A. Scammon, Samuel Woodsum.*	71	231
68	1492	Sandford, 95	*Elisha Allen*	98	138
85	2362	Shapleigh, 110		105	197
1814		S. Berwick, 80	*Benjamin Greene*	93	122
1787	1395	Waterboro'120		61	114
1653	4489	Wells, 100	Nahum Morril, John Low, jun George W. Wallingford, Joseph Thomas, Samuel Curtis.	547	111
53	3046	YORK, 80	*Alex. M'Intire, Elihu Bragdon, J. Bragdon*	130	256

CUMBERLAND.

1802	546	Baldwin, 150		36	35
1794	882	Bridgetown160		77	81
38	2682	Brunswick, 160	Robert D. Dunning	219	142
65	1415	CElizabeth,130	*Sylvanus Higgens*	60	109
89	1772	Durham, 152		113	90
18	4105	Falmouth, 130	*Joseph York*	112	119
89	2184	Freeport, 150	B.Bartol, D.Brewer, jun.	196	135
64	2632	Gorham, 130	D. Harding, jun. James Codman, Toppan Robie	311	92
78	1310	Gray, 145	*Eliab Latham.*	56	135
58	1190	Harpswell, 170	Stephen Purington	82	45
1805	439	Harrison, 160		43	30

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Incor-porat.	Cens. 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex
1802	2020	Minot, 170	Jacob Hill	147	132
1774	1649	N.Gloucester, 150	Samuel Fessenden	137	104
13	3295	N. Yarmouth, 140	A Richardson, E.Russell	445	100
98	912	Otisfield, 160	Oliver Peirce	106	26
1802	805	Pegypscot, 155		56	45
1795	850	Poland, 160	*Josiah Dunn*	37	96
86	7169	PORTLAND, 130	Jos. H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, James Neal, S. Longfellow, jr. Seward Porter, Wm. Francis.	552	351
	1378				
1808	872	Pownal, 155	Edward Thompson	78	44
03	826	Raymond, 150		47	71
1658	2094	Scarboro', 120		46	254
1785	1378	Standish, 140	*Theodore Mussey*	72	141
1814		Stroudwater 125	*John Jones, Silas Estes*	65	291
62	1613	Windham, 140	Stephen Hall	100	64

LINCOLN.

1811	797	Alna, 190	Jeremiah Pearson	67	64
1781	2491	Bath, 165	J. Loring, C. Clap	253	99
64	1582	Boothbay, 200	*John M. McFarland*	102	92
88	1649	Bowdoin, 170		71	126
62	1412	Bowdoinham, 175		87	105
65	2753	Bristol, 200	*Samuel Tucker*	143	192
91	1607	Camden, 230	*Alden Bass*	104	142
89	532	Cushing, 220	*Edward Killeran*	15	53
94	1096	Dresden, 180	*Isaac Lilly*	62	87
74	1288	Edgecomb, 200		54	110
1807	480	Friendship, 220	*Benjamin Burton*	9	52
1716	1998	Georgetown, 175	*Benjamin Riggs*	37	130
1804	787	Hope, 230		40	74
07	1205	Jefferson, 200		55	100
1795	1033	Lewiston, 165		85	56
99	1614	Lisbon, 168	Aaron Dwinell	125	78
95	1847	Litchfield, 185		44	134
1807	864	Montville, 240	*Cyrus Davis*	48	80
1753	1232	Newcastle 200		68	77
88	1206	Nobleboro', 200		63	101
1804	761	Palermo, 220	Thomas McCobb	25	77
11		Putnam,		41	27
14		Phipsburgh 175		134	27
03	1168	St. George, 220	*Joel Miller*	13	86
1777	2100	Thomaston 215	E. Thatcher, J. Gleason	102	169

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Incor. porat.	Census 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex.
1764	1271	Topsham, 160	Benjamin Hasey	100	52
86	1266	Union, 215		97	103
73	2160	Waldoboro', 200	Isaac G. Reed	276	49
1776	1443	Warren, 200	William Hovey	135	89
1809	995	Whitefield, 190		31	80
1760	2083	Wiscasset, 180	D. Payson, Saml. Cony	137	130
59	1050	Woolwich, 175	Richard Harnden	107	32

KENNEBECK.

1797	1805	Augusta, 180	G. Crosby, S. Williams	188	99
96	996	Belgrade, 200		30	59
1802	430	Chesterville		38	25
1795	1050	Clinton, 220	*Jeremiah Hunt*	23	120
1812		Dearborn		2	62
04	924	Fairfax, 210		72	78
1794	1639	Farmington215		112	125
95	804	Fayette, 200	*Joseph H. Underwood*	50	80
1813		Freedom		14	68
03	1029	Gardiner, 175	*James Purinton*	62	95
1788	1277	Greene, 175	*Luther Robbins*	28	134
71	2068	Hallowell, 180	S. Moody, Thos. Bond	210	167
96	939	Harlem, 220		67	67
1812		Kingsville		18	27
02	1273	Leeds, 185	*Martin Leonard*	33	140
1809	468	Malta,		17	44
1792	1262	Monmouth, 185	*Abraham Morrill*	33	168
92	1098	Mt. Vernon, 200	*John Hovey*	24	115
94	944	N. Sharon, 215		40	83
79	1018	Pittston, 180	Oliver Colburn	52	58
91	1396	Readfield, 190		78	85
1804	585	Rome		19	36
1792	1558	Sydney, 205		103	77
1808	482	Temple		51	29
1771	2063	Vassalboro'200	Samuel Redington	122	82
1802	417	Vienna		16	34
1804	793	Unity, 235		8	67
02	1314	Waterville, 220	*Elnathan Sherwin*	61	120
1798	819	Wayne, 200		61	60
1803	770	Wilton, 200	*Samuel Butterfield*	32	81
1771	658	Winslow, 220		30	45
71	1444	Winthrop, 185	Alexander Belcher	151	82

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OXFORD.

Incor-porat.	Census 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston.	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex.
				19	9
1796	973	Bethel, 200	*Moses Mason*	53	93
1802	588	Brownfield, 160		12	70
1793	1254	Buckfield, 180	*Benjamin Spalding*	37	156
1807	436	Denmark		8	71
03	403	Dixfield		19	39
04	264	East Andover		25	33
1777	1044	Fryeburg, 165	*James W. Ripley*	66	80
1804	215	Gilead		17	14
07	136	Hiram, 160		18	40
1798	720	Hartford, 195	*David Warren*	29	113
92	1211	Hebron, 170	Alexander Greenwood	138	74
95	1107	Jay, 200	*James Starr, jr.*	35	100
95	1560	Livermore, 195	*S. Waters, I. Washburn*	45	198
1800	365	Lovell		31	18
05	202	Newry, 193		0	35
1797	1010	Norway, 180	Levi Whitman	98	51
93	1320	PARIS, 180	*Seth Morse, A. Mellen*	76	190
1807	292	Porter		7	39
1800	629	Rumford, 215		39	61
1798	611	Sumner, 195		27	76
1813		Sweden		10	15
1786	1129	Turner, 180		34	160
97	860	Waterford, 180	Calvin Farrar	110	28

SOMERSET.

1798	633	Anson, 230		43	47
1803	374	Athens		31	7
02	304	Avon, 210		10	38
12		Bingham		23	7
14		Bloomfield	Judah McClellan	05	19
1788	1275	Canaan, 220	*John Wyman*	7	96
98	505	Cornville, 210		49	19
1804	315	Embden		13	34
1788	1348	Fairfield, 210		58	100
1808	237	Freeman,		15	38
03	351	Harmony, 216		33	20
03	562	Industry		27	35
04	686	Madison, 230	Nathaniel Blackwell	49	26

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Incor-porat.	Census 810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	St'rg	Dex.
1804	562	Mercer		24	47
08	421	New Portland		17	30
02	484	N Vineyard,205		19	39
1783	880	Norridgewock. 220	William Sylvester	112	22
1807	188	Palmyra, 215		16	13
12		Phillips		1	42
13		St. Albans		7	24
09	312	Solon		21	19
1795	828	Starks, 230			
1801	424	Strong, 208		32	47

HANCOCK.

1791	850	Bangor, 280	Charles Hammond	78	50
73	1274	Belfast, 255		105	105
1814		Belmont		16	43
1789	658	Blue Hill, 300	Nathan Ellis	91	19
1812		Brewer, 300		40	59
1792	1403	Buckstown,285	Joseph Lee	118	97
1811		Carmel, 240		3	20
1796	1036	Castine, 300	Thomas Adams	91	19
1811		Corinth, 256		5	33
1789	1507	Deer-Isle, 300	N. Haskell, F.Spofford	138	49
1807	337	Dixmont,		11	20
11	205	Eddington, 215		11	31
1796	657	Eden, 350		39	52
1800	614	Elsworth, 315	George Herbert	57	16
11		Exeter, 264		13	49
1789	1493	Frankfort, 300	*Joshua Hall.*	57	165
1813		Foxcroft, 270		0	24
11		Garland, 266		22	24
1789	417	Goldsboro', 310		69	3
84	1279	Hampden, 300	*John Emery, jr.*	37	164
89	582	Islesboro', 220		35	18
1813		Levant		2	9
02	1013	Lincolnville240	*Samuel Miller.*	47	110
1789	1047	Mt. Desert, 290	*George Harman.*	29	84
1811		N. Charlestown		2	40
1796	780	Northport, 218		45	64
1800	480	Orland, 290		62	4
06	351	Orono, 246		14	21
1788	1341	Orrington, 300	*Enoch Mudge*	21	108

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Incor-porat.	Census 1810.	Towns, & pay-roll distance from Boston	Representatives.	Str'g	Dex
1787	1302	Penobscot, 300		59	76
94	1300	Prospect, 270	*Joseph P. Martin*	43	106
1814		Searsmont		16	40
12		Sebeck, 280		21	33
1789	1352	Sedgwick, 300		57	105
89	711	Sullivan, 330		26	81
1803	360	Surry, 257		12	32
1789	501	Trenton, 286		18	36
89	1052	Vinalhaven, 290		5	127

WASHINGTON.

1797	399	Addison, 310		41	10
1809	372	Calais, 380.		2	32
	181	Cherryfield			
1796	518	Columbia, 303		59	12
98	1511	Eastport, 350		68	67
97	496	Harrington, 300		27	29
1809	553	Jonesboro', 312		45	10
11		Lubec, 350		5	33
1784	1570	Machias, 320	Ebenezer Inglee	102	57
1811		Robbinston, 365		12	30
1795	552	Steuben, 360		60	11

NOTE. It will be observed, that a number of new towns in Maine (the principal part of which have not yet been represented) have no *distance* annexed to them. We cannot find them upon the maps now in use. A few towns' distance, not on the rolls, is taken from other sources. A new Map of the State, particularly of Maine, is much wanted. Since the last Massachusetts and Maine (State Maps), many new towns have been created; and the distance from Boston much shortened by new roads, &c. It would be highly interesting and richly repay the expence and trouble, if the General Court would require (as formerly) plans, &c. of towns (as taken generally in '94-6), and have new maps prepared.

Aggregate Votes for Governor, 1813.

Counties.	Strong.	Varnum.		Strong.	Varnum.
Suffolk,	3,606	1,497	Norfolk,	2,270	2,532
Essex,	6,551	3,713	York,	2,463	2,819
Middlesex,	3,983	4,381	Cumberland,	3,041	2,440
Hampshire,	3,450	719	Lincoln,	2,720	2,618
Hampden,	2,113	1,817	Hancock,	1,443	1,643
Bristol,	3,482	2,039	Kennebeck,	2,005	2,700
Dukes' County,	177	185	Oxford,	902	1,491
Nantucket,	324	326	Somerset,	786	764
Plymouth,	2,136	2,455	Washington,	375	339
Barnstable,	1,436	736	Franklin,	2,9 6	1,217
Worcester,	6,935	3,851			
Berkshire,	2,640	2,516		56,754	42,789

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Aggregate of Votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in the year 1814.

Counties.	GOVERNOR. Strong.	Dexter.	Scat'g.	LIEUT. GOVERNOR. Phillips.	Gray.	Scat'g.
Suffolk,	3593	1604	6	3606	1597	1
Essex,	6370	3722	8	6384	3804	6
Middlesex,	3920	4523	18	3895	4489	18
Hampshire,	3443	807	4	3435	766	40
Hampden,	2089	1707	11	2083	1703	8
Bristol,	3034	1893	2	3024	1885	3
Dukes,	198	191	3	199	201	0
Nantucket,	332	419	0	333	419	0
Plymouth,	3074	2638	9	3064	2624	3
Barnstable,	1484	969	2	1484	967	2
Worcester,	7121	4174	26	7114	4144	17
Berkshire,	2559	2684	5	2644	2672	5
Norfolk,	2201	2858	9	2278	2834	8
York,	2357	3204	4	2466	3206	1
Cumberland,	3193	2732	5	3179	2718	7
Lincoln,	2730	2873	18	2688	2828	7
Hancock,	1515	2136	3	1517	2103	9
Kennebeck,	1845	2612	7	1795	2562	10
Oxford,	953	1767	4	944	1737	8
Somerset,	712	769	2	697	775	6
Washington,	421	291	0	419	291	1
Franklin,	3130	1380	4	3126	1342	35
	56,374	45,953	150	56,274	45,667	195

Whole number of votes (agreeably to the Constitution) for Governor, was 102,477 ; and for Lieut. Governor, 102,236.

*** The several Plantations (27) unincorporated, gave 183 for *Strong*, and 570 for *Dexter*, as *Governor* ; and 169 for *Phillips*, and 578 for *Gray* as *Lieut. Governor*. These were rejected ; as were also the votes in the following *incorporated* towns, viz. Freeport and Westport, in Bristol county ; Alford in Berkshire county ; and Tewksbury and Wilmington, in Middlesex county.

☞ The *names* of the Plantations, and a *schedule of the votes* given by each was prepared for insertion ;—but as *Plantations* are not allowed by law to vote for *Governor*, &c. it has been thought superfluous to publish them.

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COMPARATIVE VIEWS

OF THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN 1814—15.

FIRST. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Council, all Federal.

SECOND. The Senate, 27 Federalists, and 13 Democrats.

THIRD. House of Representatives, viz.

MASSACHUSETTS PROPER.

	Whole No.	*Fed.*	*Dem.*
Suffolk,	36	36	0
Essex,	64	55	9
Middlesex,	41	21	20
Norfolk,	24	8	16
Plymouth,	20	16	4
Bristol,	30	25	5
Barnstable,	8	6	2
Nantucket,	1	0	1
Dukes	0	0	0
Worcester	60	47	13
Hampden,	27	18	9
Hampshire,	25	25	0
Franklin,	26	22	4
Berkshire,	32	17	15
Totals,	394	296	98

MAINE.

	Whole No.	*Fed.*	*Dem.*
York,	26	9	17
Cumberland,	27	20	7
Lincoln.	22	13	9
Kennebeck,	16	7	9
Oxford,	12	3	9
Somerset,	4	3	1
Hancock,	13	7	6
Washington,	1	1	0
Totals,	121	63	58

RECAPITULATION.

Representatives.			
In Mass. Proper,	296 *fed.*	98 *dem.*	394
In Maine,	63 *do.*	58 *do.*	121
Totals,	359	156	515
Subtract 156 *demo.* leaves 203 *f.d* maj.			

Governor,	1 *fed.*		1
Lt. Governor,	1		1
Counsellors	9		9
Senate,	27	13 *dem.*	40
Totals,	38	13	51

☞ Giving a grand Federal majority of 228 in the Government.

GOVERNORS *of the* SEVERAL STATES.

New-Hamsphire—JOHN T. GILMAN, *fed.*
Massachusetts—CALEB STRONG, *f.*
Rhode-Island—WILLIAM JONES, *f.*
Connecticut—JOHN C. SMITH, *f.*
New-York—DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *dem.*
New-Jersey—WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON, *d.*
Pennsylvania—SIMON SNYDER, *d.*
Delaware—DANIEL RODNEY, *f.*
Maryland—LEVIN WINDER, *f.*
Virginia—JAMES BARBOUR, *d.*
North-Carolina—WILLIAM HAWKINS, *d.*
South-Carolina—JOSEPH ALSTON, *d.*
Georgia—PETER EARLY, *d.*
Vermont—MARTIN CHITTENDEN, *f.*
Tennessee—WILLIE BLOUNT, *d.*
Kentucky—ISAAC SHELBY, *d.*
Ohio—
Louisiana—WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, *d.*

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ANNUAL RETURN OF THE MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS, *FOR* 1813.

No. of Division.	Names of Major-Generals.	OFFICERS. GENERAL STAFF. Captain-General.	Major-Generals.	Briga. Generals.	Adj. General.	Aids-de-Camp.	Brig.-Maj. & Insp.	Quar. M. General.	Brigade Q. Mast'r.	FIELD. Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	REGIMEN'L STAFF. Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Chaplains.	COMPANY Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	INFANTRY. Sergeant-Majors.	Qu. Ma. Sergeants	Drum-Majors.	Fife-Majors.	Sergeants.	Musicians.	Rank and File.
1	Elijah Crane		1	3		2	3		3	9	17	10	9	7	8	7	72	76	79	8	6	6	6	271	161	5473
2	A. Hovey		1	1		2	2		2	10	20	10	9	10	9	11	79	83	80	10	8	8	6	253	142	4771
3	J. B. Varnum		1	2		2	2		2	8	13	7	7	7	5	4	75	70	74	7	6	7	6	266	211	4442
4	E. Mattoon		1	2		2	2		2	10	19	10	10	9	10	10	88	86	86	10	9	10	10	355	271	4757
5	N. Goodwin		1	3		1	3		3	10	16	9	9	10	6	7	119	118	119	10	9	8	7	457	233	7840
6	I. Goodwin		1			1	1		1	8	15	6	7	7	6	6	52	61	58	7	4	7	5	265	129	3884
7	C. Burbank		1	2		2	2		2	11	22	11	11	9	11	10	86	90	93	10	9	8	11	342	294	5192
8	H. Sewall		1	1		2	2		1	9	16	8	9	9	8	4	79	82	82	8	7	6	4	323	190	4290
9	J. Whiton		1	2		2	1		2	6	12	4	5	5	6	3	34	46	45	6	5	5	5	182	114	2360
10	D. Cobb		1	2			2		2	7	11	7	7	6	5	6	59	57	58	7	5	6	7	247	123	3459
11	Wm. King		1	2		2	2		2	8	14	7	8	7	6	5	60	63	56	8	7	6	6	241	126	3367
12	J. Merriil		1	2		1	2		1	6	10	6	5	6	5	6	42	44	45	6	6	5	5	176	128	2712
13	L. Hubbard		1	2		2	2		2	3	10	4	4	5	4	1	32	31	33	2	2	2	2	136	92	1779
	Total,	1	13	24	1	21	26	1	25	105	195	99	100	97	89	86	877	907	908	99	83	84	80	3513	2214	54326

INFANTRY (CONCLUDED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.)

No. of each Division.	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.												Number of Regiments	Number of Brigades.	Number of Men, including Officers.
	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge Boxes.	Steel Rods.	Scabbards and Belts.	Flints.	Wires & Brushes.	Knapsacks.	Cartridges with Balls.	Rifles.	Loose Balls.	Pounds of Powder			
1	4762	4754	4802	4760	4890	11976	5014	4818	111225	171	3468	15¼	9	3	6237
2	4604	4605	4607	4614	4832	10729	4701	4459	90818	32	660	8¼	11	2	5527
3	3924	3904	3965	3919	3965	6081	4048	3896	84876	197	3749	62	8	2	5224
4	4487	4461	4459	4473	4429	9739	4415	3418	59803	133	6580	112¾	10	2	5769
5	7192	7107	7033	7136	7138	15290	7382	6366	106888	111	6525	267¼	10	3	8998
6	3579	3295	3338	3356	3281	7186	3241	2840	39641	10	6228	75¼	8	2	4531
7	4489	4491	4522	4463	4546	11136	4694	4117	96047	595	14982	193	11	2	6229
8	3635	3452	3483	3544	3623	8526	3473	3103	54189	41	1696	26¼	9	2	5140
9	2012	1925	1940	1926	1896	4370	1929	1296	25942	56	1844	83¼	6	2	2351
10	2732	2487	2515	2649	2568	5572	2853	1815	38677	21	1013	70¼	7	2	4084
11	3049	2924	2890	2976	2988	6768	2754	1972	39585	23	8603	161¼	8	2	4004
12	2428	2356	2441	2379	2349	5654	2374	2378	42598	72	1751	25	6	2	3220
13	1571	1535	1533	1543	1504	4353	1585	1430	27251	23	656	11	5	2	2151
To.	48464	47296	47528	47332	48009	107380	48463	41908	817540	1485	57755	1131¾	108	28	63965

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CAVALRY.

No. of Division.	Companies of Cavalry.	OFFICERS.								ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.										No. of Men, including Officers.
		Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Sarjeants.	Musicians.	Rank and File.	Pair of Pistols.	Pair of Holsters.	Cartridge Boxes	Swords.	Horses.	Saddles.	Bridles.	Breast Plates.	Mail Pillions.	Valises.	
First	7		2	3	3	6	14	7	27	10	193	208	226	225	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	265
Second	6	1	3	2	1	5	11	6	24	6	139	176	176	285	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	198
Third	7	1	2	1	1	7	14	7	28	6	202	206	207	199	207	208	208	208	208	208	208	269
Fourth	11	2	3	2		11	22	11	42	13	389	394	393	386	392	394	394	394	390	392	392	495
Fifth	5		2	2	1	4	10	4	17	6	171	158	158	143	159	159	159	159	154	96	101	217
Sixth	3		1	1		2	6	3	11	5	78	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	71	70	69	107
Seventh	10	2	3	1	1	9	17	9	36	16	349	379	379	388	377	384	387	387	386	378	381	443
Eighth	5		2	2	1	5	9	5	17	6	170	192	192	190	187	193	193	193	188	189	186	217
Ninth	5		2	2	2	3	10	5	16	7	163	147	148	133	146	150	150	150	146	150	150	210
Tenth	3		1	1	1	3	4	3	10	2	57	60	62	63	61	63	63	63	23	37	35	82
Eleventh	4		2	2	2	4	8	3	16	4	116	141	142	143	141	143	143	143	88	143	143	157
Twelfth	4	1	1	2	1	3	8	4	16	3	99	73	74	76	77	78	78	78	74	77	79	138
Thirteenth	3		1	1	1	3	6	3	12	3	103	104	104	102	104	105	105	105	105	105	104	133
Total,	73	7	25	22	15	65	139	70	272	87	2229	2309	2332	2403	2324	2351	2354	2354	2235	2247	2241	3931

ARTILLERY.

No. of the Division	OFFICERS. Lt. Cols.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Musicians.	Matrosses.	BRASS FIELD PIECES. 6 pounders.	3 pounders.	Total brass pieces.	IRON FIELD PIECES. 12 pounders.	9 pounders.	4 pounders.	3 pounders.	Tot. iron pi.	Tumbrils.	Companies of Art.	No. of men, including officers.
1		2	2	3	3	6	15	32	14	303	9	8	17		2				8	378
2		3	3	3	3	7	16	31	15	442	2	6	8						9	500
3		3	2	2	1	7	14	27	18	226	12	2	14						7	299
4		1	2	2	1	7	12	32	20	374		16	16						7	451
5			3	2		7	14	25	16	283	2	12	14		2		4	8	8	352
6						1	4	8	2	57		4	4					2	2	72
7			2	2	1	5	12	24	12	252		12	12						6	310
8			2	2	2	5	10	20	14	156		8	8						5	211
9			2	2	2	2	8	12	9	159		8	8						4	196
10			1	2	1	4	8	17	8	135	2	8	10		2				6	176
11			2	2	2	3	10	20	7	129	4	6	10						5	175
12			1	1	1	4	10	19	9	164	2	8	10						5	209
13			1	1	1	3	5	10	5	92	2	5	7						3	118
	2	24	24	20	16	61	138	277	149	2752	35	103	138	2	4	2	2	107	67	3447

AGGREGATE.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF	1
Adjutant-General	1
Aids to the Commander in Chief	2
Quarter-Master-General	1
Infantry	63,965
Cavalry	2,931
Artillery	3,447
Total	70,348

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NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Suffolk [4]—William Stevenson, Samuel Blagge, Samuel Gardner, Josiah Waters.

Essex [15]—Ichabod Tucker, John Prince, jr. Ezekiel Savage, John Bond, Nathan Bowen, Samuel Nye, Robert Rantoul, John Rogers, Michael Hodge, Enoch Titcomb, William Woart, Joseph Dana, Jabez Farley, James Gardner, Charles White.

Middlesex [5] John Soley, Samuel Bartlett, Alpheus Richardson, Tilley Merrick, Nathaniel Bemis.

York [6]—William Hight, Joseph Storer, Henry Clark, Daniel Granger, Alexander McIntire, Nathaniel Goodwin.

Hampshire [3]—Daniel Stebbins, Giles C. Kellogg, Samuel Howe.

Plymouth [7] Ephraim Spooner, Benjamin Drew, jr. Studley Sampson, Hayward Pierce, Samuel Norton, Nathaniel Ruggles. Benjamin Fearing.

Bristol [7]—Lemuel Williams, John M. Williams, Abner Brownell, Thomas B. Richmond, Oliver Alden, Jonathan Ingell, Benjamin Davis.

Barnstable [9]—Thos. Swift, Jos. Parker, David Crocker, James Crowell, John B. Bangs, Elisha Mayo, Jos. Doane, Samuel Waterman, Orasmus Thomas.

Dukes County—[3]—Benja. Allen, Samuel Claghorne, Cornelius Merchant.

Nantucket [2]—Benja. Gardner, Joseph Hussey.

Worcester [5]—Theophilus Wheeler, Cheney Reed, Joseph Adams, Nathaniel Chandler, Amos Smith.

Berkshire [4]—Henry W. Dwight, Geo. Hall, Chauncey Hulbert, Thomas Robinson.

Cumberland [5]—Ebenezer Mayo, D. Tucker, Edw. Russell, Nathaniel Poor, Andrew Demming.

Lincoln [10]—William Torrey, Seth Tinckham, John, Merrill, jr. David Fales, 2d, Daniel Waters, Jacob Ludwig, Nathl. Martin, Jacob Auld, George Reed, James Drummond, jr.

Kennebec [2]—Reuel Williams, Nathaniel Perley.

Hancock [10]—Amos Patten, Jedediah Herrick, Moody Pillsbury, Philo H. Washburn, William Moody, Moses S. Judkins, Joseph Tyler, John G. Dean, Kendal Kitteridge, John Sargent.

Washington [7]—Jona. D. Weston, John C. Todd, Joseph Patten, William Pike, John Brewer, William Campbell, Peter Talbot, junr.

Norfolk [4]—Nathl. Ames, John S. Williams, Thomas Bourne, Ebenezer F. Thayer.

Somerset [2]—William Allen, Junr. Stephen Thayer.

Franklin [2]—Epaphras Hoyt, Hooker Leavett.

Hampden [2]—Justin Ely, jr. John Howard.

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DIRECT TAX.

Proportion of the Three Million Direct (Land, &c.) Tax, of each County in the Commonwealth, agreeably to the U. S. law, passed July, 1813, to be collected from and after the first of January, 1814.

Suffolk,	$43,676	83	
Middlesex,	26,433	45	
Essex,	41,643	1	
Norfolk,	15,629	88	
Plymouth,	14,478	67	
Bristol,	14,469	16	
Barnstable,	6,553	0	
Dukes,	1,173	33	
Nantucket,	4,942	31	
Worcester,	30,171	71	
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,	29,634	5	
Berkshire,	13,273	57	
York,	14,175	3	
Cumberland,	15,787	99	
Oxford,	5,559	60	
Somerset,	3,504	63	
Kennebeck,	9,696	52	
Lincoln,	13,672	0	
Hancock,	9,190	65	
Washington,	2,633	59	
Total,—	$316,272	98	

Other States' Proportion.		
New-Hampshire,	$96,793	37
Rhode-Island,	34,202	18
Connecticut,	118,167	71
Vermont,	98,343	71
New-York,	431,141	62
New Jersey,	108,871	83
Pennsylvania,	365,479	16
Delaware,	32,046	25
Maryland,	151,623	94
Virginia,	389,018	44
Kentucky,	169,928	76
Ohio,	104,150	14
North-Carolina,	220,238	28
Tennessee,	110,086	55
South-Carolina,	151,805	48
Georgia,	94,936	49
Louisiana,	28,295	11
[Massa. Proportion.	316,272	98
☞Grand Total,	3,000,000	00

SCHEDULE

Of the Population of each State, and the number of Troops furnished during the Revolutionary War.

States.	Pop. in 1782.	No. of Troops.	Propor.
Massachusetts,	390,000	83,000	1-5*th*
Connecticut,	208,000	40,000	1-5*th*
Rhode-Island,	50,000	10,000	1-5*th*
New-Hampshire,	100,000	14,000	1-7*th*
New-Jersey,	140,000	17,000	1-8*th*
Maryland,	180,000	18,000	1-10*th*
New-York,	230,000	21,000	1-11*th*
Pennsylvania,	380,000	32,000	1-12*th*
Virginia,	380,000	32,000	1-12*th*
South-Carolina,	100,000	6,000	1-16*th*
North-Carolina,	250,000	7,000	1-35*th*
Georgia,	70,000	2,600	1-26*th*

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OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT, FROM 1781

Years.	Names	Office.	Residence.	Remarks.
1781	Wm. Cushing,	Chief Justice,	Scituate,	ap. Judge of Sup. Court U.S.
	Nath'l P. Sargent	Justice,	Haverhill,	afterwards app. Ch. Justice;
				died Dec. 29, 1791.
	David Sewall,	,,	York,	app Dist Judge, Maine.
	James Sullivan,	,,	Groton,	Resigned.
1782	Caleb Strong,	,,	Northampton	Declined serving.
	Increase Sumner,	,,	Roxbury,	Chosen Gov. 1797.
1783	Robert T. Paine,	Attorney Gen.	Boston,	
1785	Francis Dana,	Justice,	Cambridge,	app Ch. Justice 1791.
1790	Robert T. Paine,	,,	Boston,	Vacated—died May, 1814.
	James Sullivan,	Attorney Gen.	,,	Chosen Gov. 1807—died in office, Dec. 10, 1808.
	Nathan Cushing,	Justice,	Scituate,	Resigned June 3, 1800.
1791	Francis Dana,	Chief Justice,	Cambridge,	Resigned 7 May, 1806.
1792	Tho's Dawes, jr	Justice,	Boston,	Resigned,
1797	Theoph. Bradbury,	,,	Newburyport	Deceased.
1800	Samuel Sewall,	,,	Marblehead	app Ch. Just. 1814.
	Simeon Strong,	,,	Amherst	Deceased.
	Isaac Parker,	,,	Portland,	Declined.
180[illegible]	George Thacher,	,,	Biddeford,	
	Dani'l Davis,	Solicitor Gen.	Portland,	Removed to Boston.
1802	Theod. Sedgwick,	Justice,	Stockbridge,	Died in office Jan 24, 1813.
1804	Ephr. Williams,	Reporter,	Deerfield,	Resigned.
1806	Isaac Parker,	Justice,	Portland,	Removed to Boston.
	Theoph. Parsons,	Chief Justice,	Boston,	Died Oct. 30, 1813.
	Dudley A. Tyng,	Reporter,	do.	
1807	Barnabas Bidwell,	Attorney Gen.	Stockbridge,	Absconded, Aug. 1810.
1810	Perez Morton,	,,	Dorchester,	
1813	Charles Jackson	Justice,	Boston,	
	Daniel Dewey,	,,	Williamston,	
1814	Samuel Sewall,	Chief Justice,	Marblehead,	

PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Elected from its first meeting, Sept. 5, 1774.

In 1774, Peyton Randolph, *and* Henry Middleton.	*In* 1789, Thomas McKean
'75 Peyton Randolph, *and* John Hancock	'81, John Hanson
'76, John Hancock	'82, Elias Boudinot
'77, Henry Laurens	'83, Thomas Mifflin
'78, John Jay	'84 & '85, Richard Henry Lee
'79, Samuel Huntington	'86, Nathaniel Gorham
	'87, Arthur St. Clair
	'88, Cyrus Griffin.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS,

From adoption of the Constitution.

To G. Britain.	*To France.*	*To Spain.*
John Adams,	Benj. Franklin,	Tho's Pinckney,
Tho's Pinkney,	Tho's Jefferson,	David Humphreys,
John Jay,	Governeur Morris,	Charles Pinckney,
Rufus King,	C. C. Pinckney,	James Bowdoin,
James Monroe,	Rt. R. Livingston,	*(None at present.)*
Wm. Pinkney.	John Armstrong,	
(None at present.)	Joel Barlow,	
	Wm. Crawford, *the present Am.*	

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PRESIDENTS *and* VICE PRESIDENTS *of the* U.S.

Since the Adoption of the Constitution in 1789.

PRESIDENTS—(salary $25000.)

From 1789, to 1797, George Washington,
From 1797, to 1801, John Adams.
From 1801, to 1809, Thomas Jefferson,
From 1809, James Madison

VICE PRESIDENTS—(salary $5000.)

From 1789, to 1797, John Adams,
From 1797, to 1801, Thomas Jefferson,
From 1801, to 1805, Aaron Burr,
From 1805, to 1812, George Clinton, *died in office, Mar* 4, 1813
From 1813, Elbridge Gerry.

Present

Secretary of State.—James Monroe.
Secretary of the Treasury.—George W. Campbell.
Secretary at War.—John Armstrong.
Secretary of the Navy.—William Jones.
Post Master General.—Return J. Meigs.
Comptroller of the Treasury.—Ezekiel Bacon.

ATTORNEY GENERALS,

Since the organization of the U. S. Government.

Edmund Randolph,	commissioned	26th Sept.	1789.
William Bradford,		27th Jan.	1794.
Charles Lee,		10th Dec.	1795.
Levi Lincoln,		5th March	1801.
Cæsar A. Rodney,		20th Jan.	1807.
William Pinkney,		4th Dec.	1811.
Richard Rush,		10th Feb.	1814.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES' SENATE, from the first formation of the Government to the 22d of April, 1814, was Hon. SAMUEL ALLYNE OTIS, of Boston. He died in office, aged 74.

UNITED STATES' COMMISSIONERS

At Gottenburg, to settle differences between G. Britain and U. S. 1814.

John Quincy Adams, (minister to Russia.)
Albert Gallatin, (late secretary of the treasury.)
James A. Bayard, (late of the U. S. senate.)
Henry Clay, (late speaker of U. S. House of Rep.)
Jona. Russell (late charge des affairs in France, and appointed minister to Sweden).

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NEW ENGLAND.

MR. BURDICK, *The following extracts from the Speech of Mr. Baylies of Massachusetts, while the Loan bill was under debate, should in my opinion, be preserved on your pages; as every thing which relates to N. England, and Massachusetts in particular, is at the present period of great importance. Your hble. servt,* BRISTOL.

The honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cuthbert) whose animated speech I heard, with the most friendly interest and attention, said, that the inhabitants of New-England were jealous of their rights. The people of this country were characterised by Edmund Burke, as men jealous of their rights—alive to every invasion, or supposed invasion, of them; "who augured misgovernment at a distance, and snuffed the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

The people of whom I speak, still possess some portion of that spirit. Such being their temper, they may be betrayed into excesses from an excitement of feeling—they may fall into errors of opinion, from want of information: but it is not wise in government to attempt to reclaim them, by insulting their prejudices, if prejudices they entertain, or by treating with indifference or contempt, their complaints founded on their honest convictions. The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed no act, which they had not a constitutional right to adopt. They know their duty, and will perform it—they know their rights too, and will, I trust, maintain them. There are, and I am proud to say it, some of the few survivors of the good old revolution, high in the councils of my native state. Men, who staked their lives on the issue of that contest, which terminated in the acknowledgment of our independence. Men, who in the path of duty, will be as little dismayed by *the glitter of hostile steel*, as by the glitter of the tinselled invective of the honorable gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth.)

Can it be matter of surprise, that disaffection to your cause, should prevail among the people of Massachusetts, when it is deemed necessary, in support of that cause, to resort to measures, which, in their opinion, violate their rights—which cut them off from those pursuits, which are essential to their prosperity, and which habit has rendered almost necessary to their existence?

The measures of government have borne with such severity upon the people of that state, as to excite in them the suspicion, that their rulers are indifferent, if not hostile to their interests. The embargo is not calculated to remove that suspicion. By this act, the wretched remnant of that commerce, which has survived your war-measures, has been annihilated, at a blow. At the time they are called upon to contribute to the exigencies of government, they are deprived of the means of complying with the demand. They are attached to the constitution. They are attached to the union of the states. They *have* considered it the rock of their salvation. They will support it, until they shall be convinced beyond all question—until there shall not be left "a loop to hang a doubt on," that

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the great purposes, for which that union was formed, are to be deliberately, systematically and permanently abandoned.

Gentlemen of the majority have been very liberal, in their advice and instruction to the minority. As one of that minority, I feel a grateful sense of the obligation I am under, and am solicitous, as far as in my power, to discharge the debt of gratitude. It is not for me to instruct gentlemen of their experience and wisdom. I would ask them however, and ask them in the spirit of friendship, if there is not reason to distrust the correctness of that system of measures, which they are pursuing—when they find its effects have been so disastrous? Let them restore peace to their bleeding and suffering country: let them remove the shackles from commerce: let them abandon the restrictive system; let them increase the navy, the cheap and natural defence of the country, let them extend an equal regard to the interests of every part of the union; let them in fact return to the policy of Washington "the *first*, in our dangers—the wisest, in our days of peace." *In this way, they will put down opposition.* The people will forget their errors, in the returning prosperity of the country. For myself, I solemnly declare, I care not of what political party are our rulers; if they be men of understanding to discern the true interest of the country, and integrity to pursue it. That administration is the best, which renders the people the most happy.

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATORS,

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Caleb Strong—George Cabot—Theodore Sedgwick—Benjamin Goodhue—Tristram Dalton—Samuel Dexter—Jona. Mason—Dwight Foster—Timothy Pickering—J. Q. Adams—J. B. Varnum—James Lloyd—and Christopher Gore.

ELECTIONEERING.

MR. BURDICK, Almost all our newspapers are occasionally devoted to political scurrility, when fair and candid and decorous argument would tend to have a much better effect upon the public mind and morals. The slang which has of late years proceeded from our presses just before elections, proves that we are rapidly advancing upon the broad road of disgrace; and if not seasonably checked, its consequences may prove much more serious and to be deprecated than is by many anticipated. The following from federal and democratic papers, are only *two*, out of thousands of evidences of the indecorous characteristics of the press;—but will serve as specimens of the slander of the times; and on which the future historian may look with regret:—

"WANTED—A *Republican* Candidate for the office of GOVERNOR of Massachusetts. He must have good speed and bottom, so as to *run* better than J. B. VARNUM. He must be able to *stand fire* better than Mr. GERRY, who was

afraid "of being burned in his bed." He must believe that the nation was "never more prosperous," and that we can take "two to their one." He must not purloin from the Tueasury more than 27,673 dls. 27 cts. the same sum which the people lost by Skinner and his bondsmen. He must not elope to Canada, like Bidwell; or commit forgery, like Gannet. He must prefer "Twenty Gods" to the "Bulwark of our Religion," and even a suit of homespun with "blue stockings" to a suit of St. James's gaiety. He must *believe* in BONAPARTE's bulletins, and swear the Berlin and Milan Decrees are repealed over and over again. He must glorify our successes by land as well as by sea; and magnify our resources, such as Nova Scotia Coal, and Mountain Salt, Military Glory, &c. Apply to the Republican Committee at the Recruiting Rendezvous, Exchange Coffee-House, who will pay bounty to any able bodied patriot who will pass muster, and give security for undergoing the campaign."

"*A Federal Governor wanted.*—Five hundred dollars reward will be given to any good citizen who will give information of a man fit for a Federal Governor for Massachusetts the ensuing year. He must be devoted to England, and in all his Speeches proclaim them the "*Bulwark of our Religion*"—He must be expert in purchasing up Soldier's notes, and not higher than 2*s*. 6*d*. on the pound. He must be one of the addressers of Governor *Gage*—He must know how to draw up the state cannon in sham battle array on Boston Common, and in case of danger, he must know the shortest route to *buttermilk row*.—He must know every thing relating to cows, and how to hire them out to the best advantage. He must be an economist; and know where and how to dispose of his old boots to the best advantage, and never, in any case, sell them for less than two dollars, well blacked into the bargain. He must know how to curtail the Landlord's bill, and when he charges 2*s*. 3*d*. for a dinner he must pay him with thirteen-pence-half-penny. And to conclude the necessary requisites of a Federal Governor, he must be a very moral, and a very religious man, even to hypocrisy. Information must be left at the ——— office, and if satisfactory, the reward will be paid."

With many people such trash passes for most exquisite, smart, noble *wit!* For my part I pronounce them unmanly, barbarous, mean, dastardly, and vulgar; and a disgrace to any press in any age or country. Instead of being ranked as the conservators of public virtue and happiness, how many of the newspapers of our day will be ranked by the future historian as compounds of folly and vice!

Any cause which *requires* CALUMNY for its support, must be truly wretched and despicable. X.

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BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Massachusetts Bank in Boston.*

Incorporated June 23,1812. Capital $1,600,000. William Phillips, *president.* James Thwing, *cashier.* Joseph Head, Joseph Coolidge, Aaron Dexter, Benjamin Greene, William Parsons, John Phillips, Samuel Salisbury, Samuel H. Walley, George G. Lee, Joseph Tilden, Edward Tuckerman, jun. *directors.* Nathaniel Foster, Thomas Chase, Samuel Payson, *tellers.* Nathaniel H. Furness, *first book-keeper.* James Dodd, 2*d do.* Miles Greenwood, Edw. Sharp, *discount clks.* John H. Bowes, *assistant clerk.* James Hill, Josiah Willard, *messengers.* Discount days, Monday and Thursday.

2. *Union Bank in Boston.*

Incorporated June 23,1812. Capital $1,200,000. Samuel Brown, *president.* George Burroughs, *cashier.* Benjamin Bussey, Timothy Bigelow, Tristram Barnard, Samuel Cobb, Stephen Codman, G. L. Chandler, Joseph Hall, Henderson Inches, Benjamin Joy, John Welles, Thomas L. Winthrop, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, *directors.* Samuel Parker, *paying teller.* Asher Adams, *receiving teller.* Nathaniel Emmons, *first book-keeper.* Johnson Jackson, *second do.* William Furness, Henry Stevenson, *discount clerks.* William Coffin, Jun. *assistant clerk.* Jona. Trott, *messenger.* Benj. White, *porter.* Discount day, Tuesday.

3. *Boston Bank.*

Incorporated June 23,1812. Capital $1,800,000. John T. Apthorp, *president.* Joseph Chapman, *cashier.* William Pratt, Wm. Sullivan, Daniel Sargent, H. G. Otis, Ebenezer Francis, Nathan Appleton, Gardner Greene, Israel Thorndike, jun. Timothy Williams, Josiah Bradlee, Joseph Coolidge, Robert G. Shaw, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, *directors.* Robert Lash, jun. *first teller.* Thomas Powars, *second do.* James Ellison, *first book-keeper.* James L. Parker, *second do.* Mathew S. Parker, *discount clerk.* Henry Cushing, *assistant clerk.* Alex. Bowers, *messenger.* John Holbrook, *porter.* William Sullivan, *solicitor for loans on bonds and mortgage.* Discount days, Tuesday and Friday.

4. *State Bank in Boston.*

Incorporated June 27, 1811. Capital $3,000,000. William Gray, *president.* Thomas Harris, *cashier.* George Blake, Mathew Bridge, J. N. Howe, James Prince, Jesse Putnam, Amasa Stetson, David Townsend, William Ward, John Brazer, *directors.* Samuel Norwood, *paying teller.* Saml. Frothingham, *receiving do.* John Pickens, jun. *first book-keeper.* Geo. Homer, *second do.* Charles Harris, *discount clerk.* Samuel Austin, jun. *assistant do.* George Barker, *interest clerk.* Josiah Snelling, *collection clerk.* Samuel Thompson, *messenger.* John White, *porter.* Discount days, Monday and Thursday, before 11 o'clock.

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5. *New-England Bank in Boston.*

Incorporated June, 1813. Capital $1,000,000. Nathaniel Goddard, *president.* Ebenezer Frothingham, jun. *cashier.* Edward Blake, jun. Samuel Dorr, John Gore, David Greenough, Francis C. Lowell, Daniel P. Parker, Benjamin Rich, William Ropes, Lemuel Shaw, Wm. Sturgis, John D. Williams, *directors.* Wm. Coffin, jun. *paying teller.* Enos Briggs, *receiving teller.* John Nazro, *first book-keeper.* Samuel Brewer, *second do.* Gershom Cobb, *discount clerk.* James R. Knight, *assistant clerk.* Bela Hunting, *messenger.* Ira Brown, *porter.* Discount days, Tuesday and Friday.

6. *Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank in Boston.*

Incorporated Feb. 8, 1814. Capital $1,500,000. John Bellows, *president.* Chester Adams, *cashier.* Ebenezer T. Andrews, Joseph H. Dorr, Jonathan Dorr, Samuel Fales, Jonathan Hunewell, Seth Knowles, Winslow Lewis, Benjamin Russell, George Sullivan, Isaac Stevens, Thomas B. Wales, *directors.* Daniel Woods, *paying teller.* Andrew Oliver, *receiving teller.* George Wheeler, *book-keeper.* James Dalton, *assistant do.* John Wheelwright, *discount clerk.* Samuel Abbot, *messenger.* Ephraim Beaman, *porter.* Discount days, Monday and Wednesday.

7. *Mechanics' Bank in Newburyport.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. John Pettengill, *president.* John R. Hudson, *cashier.*

8. *Newburyport Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital $350,000. William Bartlett, *president.* Samuel Mulliken, *cashier.*

9. *Phœnix Bank in Nantucket.*

Incorporated Feb. 27, 1795. Capital, $100,000. Joseph Chase, *president.* George G. Folger, *cashier.*

10. *Nantucket Pacific Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $100,000. Jethro Mitchell, jun. *president.* James Athearn, *cashier.*

11. *Portland Bank.*

Incorporated June 15, 1799. Capital, $600,000. Matthew Cobb, *president.* Joseph Swift, *cashier.*

12. *Cumberland Bank in Portland.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $300,000. Isaac Ilsley, *president.* Levi Cutter, *cashier.*

13. *Essex Bank in Salem.*

Incorporated June 18, 1799. Capital, $300,000. William Orne, *president.* William S. Gray, *cashier.*

14. *Salem Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $200,000. Benjamin, Pickman, jr. *president.* John Moriarty, *cashier.*

15. *Merchants' Bank in Salem.*

Incorporated June, 1811. Capital, 200,000. B. W. Crowninshield, *president.* J. W. Treadwell, *cashier.*

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16. *Lynn Mechanics' Bank.*

Incorporated Feb. 28, 1814. Capital, $100,000.

17. *Gloucester Bank, Cape Ann.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $120,000. John Somes, *president.* Joseph Allen, *cashier.*

18. *Beverly Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $160,000. Moses Brown, *president.* Josiah Gould, *cashier.*

19. *Wiscasset Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $250,000. Abiel Wood, *president.* John Roby, *cashier.*

20. *Bedford Bank in New Bedford.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital $200,000. Thomas Hazard, *president.* John Pickens, *cashier.*

21. *Saco Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $120,000. T. G. Thornton, *president.* Samuel Pierson, *cashier.*

22. *Plymouth Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $100,000. William Davis, *president.* William Goodwin, *cashier.*

23. *Hallowell and Augusta Bank in Hallowell.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $150,000. Benjamin J. Porter, *president.* Jere. Dummer, *cashier.*

24. *Worcester Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $200,000. Daniel Waldo, *president.* Samuel Jennison, jr. *cashier.*

25. *Kennebeck Bank in Augusta.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital $100,000. Eben. T. Warren, *president.* Jesse Robinson, *cashier.*

26. *Taunton Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital, $100,000. Samuel Fales, *president.* James L. Hodges, *cashier.*

27. *Marblehead Bank.*

Incorporated June 23, 1812. Capital $100,000. Nathaniel Hooper, *president.* John Russell, *cashier.*

28. *Hampshire Bank in Northampton.*

Incorporated June 16, 1813. Joseph Lyman, *president.* Thomas Swan, *cashier.*

29. *Lincoln Bank in Bath.*

Incorporated June 16, 1813. Capital, $100,000. William King, *president.* H. Roby, *cashier.*

30. *Kennebunk Bank*, $100,000, incorpor. June 16, 1813.
31. *Bangor Bank*, $100,000. „ Feb. 26, 1814.
32. *Springfield Bank*, $100,000 „ „ 4, 1814.
33. *Augusta Bank*, $100,000 „ Jan. 27, 1814.
34. *Gardiner Bank*, $100,000 „ „ 31, 1814.
35. *Waterville Bank*, $100,000 „ Feb. 12, 1814.

36. *Dedham Bank.*

Incorporated Feb. 26, 1814. Capital, $100,000. Willard Gay, *president.* Jabez Chickering, *cashier.*

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PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

MR. BURDICK, *I solicit you to place the enclosed highly interesting statement in your next edition. Mr. Pitkin of Conn. by whom it was made, is esteemed by all parties as a man of candour and of great and patient research. During his Speech on the Loan bill, in March last, in the U.S. House of Representatives, he gave the following lucid views :*

IT is, sir, the peculiar province, as well as the duty of this House, to watch the expenditures of public money, and to see that the people are not unnecessarily burdened with debt and with taxes. The acting Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual Report, has told us that the sum necessary for the expences of the present year, amounts to 45,350,000 dollars, and of this sum thirty millions is to be obtained by loans and treasury notes. The sum to be thus borrowed, is six times larger than any loan ever obtained since the commencement of the government, until the present war.

The honourable chairman has thought proper to state, that during the five years of the present administration, the public debt has increased twenty millions, seven hundred and eighty-one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents. This statement may be, and probably is correct. I should have been better satisfied, however, had the chairman informed us distinctly the actual amount of the expenses of the present war, and the actual increase of the public debt, in consequence of it, as well as what those expences, and what the amount of the debt must be, at the present rate of expenditure, at the close of the present year. The committee, as well as the nation, would then have been able to judge whether the prospect of advantage, from a prosecution of the Canadian war, would not be more than counterbalanced, by the expences incurred by it. It is my intention, sir, to present this subject, dry and uninteresting as it may be, to the view of the committee under the following heads, viz.

First—The amount of the expences of the government (exclusive of the public debt) since the commencement of the present war, viz. from January 1st. 1812, to December 31st, 1813, together with the amount of the sums estimated for the same expences for the year 1814.

Second—A comparative view of these expences, with the sums expended for the same objects, during former administrations.

Third—The actual increase of the public debt, from January 1st, 1812, to December 31st, 1813, and what that increase must be, at the close of the year 1814, in case the sum contemplated to be raised by Loan and Treasury Notes, should be obtained on the terms of the former loans.

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First—The expences of the government, (exclusive of the public debt) from January 1st, 1812, to December 31st, 1813, have been as follows, viz.

I—From January 1, 1812, to Sept. 30, 1813.		
1. For civil list, foreign intercourse, &c.	1,556,864 46	
2. For military department,	7,464,814 80	
3. For Naval department,	2,638,612 95	
As per Treasury statement		11,760,292 21
II—From Sept. 30, 1812, to Sept. 30, 1813.		
1. For civil list, foreign intercourse, &c.	1,705,016 35	
2. For military department,	18,404,650 49	
3. For Naval department,	6,317,411 15	
		26,508,147 99
III—From Sept. 30, 1812 to Dec. 31, 1813, being the last quarter of 1813.		
1. For civil list, &c.	400,000 00	
2. For military department,	5,887,747 00	
3. For naval department,	1,248,145 10	
		7,535,892 10
Making		$45,803,332 30
IV—From Jan. 1, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1814, the expences (and to defray which we are called upon to borrow thirty millions of dollars, and which if the war continues must be paid) have been estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows,		
1. For civil list &c.	1,700,000	
2. For Military establishment,	24,550,000	
3. For Naval establishment,	4,900,000	
		33,150,000
Making in three years (exclusive of the public debt) an expence of		$78,953,332 30

It will be observed, that for the year 1812, the above sum of $45,803,332 30 includes the money actually paid from the Treasury, during those years. Many expenses incurred during that period have not yet been paid or presented for payment. The claims of several states for expenses in calling out their militia, have not been allowed or paid. The state of Virginia alone has a claim of this kind, amounting to $380,000. The floating debt, therefore, may amount to several millions. Neither does the estimate for the year 1814, include the large bounties lately given to encourage the recruiting service.

Let us, sir, compare this expense with the sums expended by former administrations for the same objects. The extravagant expenditures of former administrations, have, for many years, been the theme of both public and private declamation, as well as denunciation. It may be useful to look back, and to enquire whether the *practice* of those, who

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have professed so much economy, in the expenditure of the public money, has been conformable to their *professions*.

By recurring to official documents, furnished us from the Treasury Department, we shall find that the whole expences of the several administrations (exclusive of the public debt) have been as follows :

1. The administration of President Washington—The whole expence for military and Naval establishments, Indian department, foreign intercourse, Barbary powers, civil list, and all others, (exclusive of public debt) from March 4, 1789, to 1797, inclusive, being more than eight years, was 18,408,020 81

2 The expence for same objects during the administration of Mr. Adams, from 1798, to 1801, inclusive, being four years—was, 23,496,430 13

Making from March 4, 1789, to 1801, inclusive, being twelve years and ten months, $41,904,450 94

It will be remembered, that this sum includes the expenses of the Indian wars, about one million expended in suppressing an insurrection in Pennsylvania, and nearly one million for the release of American prisoners at Algiers, during President Washington's administration, and the whole expense of the war with France, in the administration of Mr Adams.

3. The expense for the same objects, from 1801, to 1811 inclusive, being the eight years of President Jefferson's and two first years of President Madison's administration, making ten years in the whole, were— $54,437,478 00

Making whole expence (exclusive of the debt,) from March 4, 1789, to Dec. 31, 1811, $96,341,929, 00

Difference between the expence of Washington and Adams administration, being twelve years and ten months, and the administration of Jefferson and Madison for ten years, of $12,543,027 12

During the last period, there was paid under the Louisiana convention, and under the British treaty, and included in the above expences 6,361,000

This sum was not equal to the extraordinary expence of the former period ; each may therefore be offset against the other—but if deducted, will still leave a difference of 6,182,027

From this statement, taken from the official documents, it appears, that the expense of the military establishment alone, for the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1813, was greater than all the expenses (exclusive of the public debt) during the whole of the administration of President Washington. Strange, sir, as this may seem, it is nevertheless true.

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From the 30th day of Sep. 181 , to the 30th day Sept. 1813, there was paid from the Treasury, for the Military department alone, $18,484,756 45

The whole expence (exclusive of the payments for the public debt) during the eight years of President Washington's administration, was only 18,408,020 81

Leaving a difference of $76,735 58

The estimate of expences for the military department, for the year 1814, exceeds by about one million of dollars, the whole expence (exclusive of the debt) of Mr. Adams's administration. The expence of military establishment, for the present year, is estimated at more than twenty-four millions and a half, and the whole expence of that administration, (exclusive of debt) was a little short of twenty-three millions and a half.——Yes, Mr. Chairman, the four years extravagance of President Adams, is to be outdone by the war department alone, during the present year. How often sir, have we been reminded both here and elsewhere, of those hard and extravagant times? How often have the standing armies, the expensive navies, the 8 per cent. loans, and the enormous and oppressive taxes of John Adams, been resounded through every part of the U. States—and with what effect? The authors of those measures were considered as unworthy of public confidence. And yet, sir, the expenditures of those times, in comparison with the expenditures of the present, were "trifles light as air." In no one year did the military establishment of Mr. Adams cost more than about two millions and a half: for the present year it is estimated at more than twenty-four millions. Nor did he expend upon his favorite navy, more than about three millions and a half in any single year; the expense of the navy this year is estimated at 6,900,000. A little more than 6 millions was then borrowed at 8 per cent. This administration during the last year borrowed twenty-two and a half millions of dollars, at about the same rate of interest, and we are now called upon to borrow twenty five millions more, and which cannot, probably, be obtained on more favorable terms. A land tax of two millions of dollars was then laid, with other internal taxes. A land tax of three millions is now in collection, with nearly all the other internal taxes of Mr. Adams, with some additional ones, and the amount of them is nearly doubled; and it is agreed that another land tax of three millions must be laid for the next year. I will not say, that some of the expenditures of those times might not have been extravagant; but I will say, that those expenditures were economy, even parsimony itself, when compared with those of the present administration.

The expence of the war, at the close of the present year, at the present estimated rate of expenditure, will exceed the whole ex-

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penditure of President Washingtons's administration, for the same objects, $60,545,311 44

And will exceed that of President Adams, 55,454,902 17

Let us in the next place, enquire into the actual increase of the public debt, since the commencement of the war, and what that increase must be at the close of the present year, if, as proposed by the budget, thirty millions is obtained on loans and treasury notes.

The following loans have been made, exclusive of the treasury notes, since the war :

1. Loan of 1812, $11,000,000. This was partly temporary, and partly permanent and funded ; on this loan there was obtained,		$10,184,700
2. Loan of 1813, per act of Feb. 8th, The greatest part of this sum was obtained at the enormous premium of 13 dols. 63 7-11 cts. for every $100, viz. for every 100 borrowed the government gave their notes or stock for $113 and 63 7-11 cents at 6 per cent. making a premium of	$16,000,000 2,180,000	$18,180,000
3. Loan of 1813, per act of August 2d. The whole of this sum was obtained or contracted for, at $13 and 31 4-9 cents, for every $100, making a premium of	7,500,000 998,250	8,498,250
4. The contemplated loan for 1814, of $25,000,000 If this is obtained on the terms of the 16 million loan, viz. $113 and 63 7-11 cents for $100, it will make a premium of	3,407,600	28,407,600
5. Treasury notes for 1814		5,000,000
		$70,270,550
Part of these loans have been paid as follows, viz. In 1812, part of the 11 million loan purchased,	$324,200	
Part of the same loan paid in 1813, being temporary per contract,	1,350,000	
To be paid in 1814, part of same loan,	750,000	2,424,200
Leaving at the end of the year 1814, an actual debt at 6 per cent incurred in consequence of the war, of		$67,746,350

I have added the 5 millions of treasury notes, to be issued during the present year, as a part of the debt at the close of the year, because they are issued for the purpose of paying or supplying the place of about an equal amount of treasury notes falling due the present year, but which I have not included as part of the debt. In order to ascertain the real

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amount of the debt, either the notes which fall due this year, or those which are issued to supply their place, must be taken into the account.

If we add to this, the amount of the old debt, at the close of the present year, we shall find the amount of the whole debt of the United States, on the 31st day of December, 1814.

The amount of the old debt including the Louisiana Stock, on the first day of Jan. 1812, was		$45,154,189,	
and consisted of the following species, viz. Six per cent. and deferred stocks, unredeemed,		17,067,096	
3 pr. ct. stock,	16,157,890		
Converted do.	565,318		
		16,723,208	
1796 six per cent stock		80,000	
Registered debt, & debt due foreign officers		33,885	
Being amount of old debt unredeemed on the 1st of January 1812,		33,904,189	
Louisiana six per cent.		11,250,000	
			45,154,189
Of this debt there has been since paid or purchased and will be paid, at the end of the year 1814, the following sums, viz.—1. Reimbusement of the old six per cent and deferred stock for the years 1812, 13, 14, about 1,5000,000 per year, in 8 years,		4,500,000	
2. Converted 6 per cent stock paid in 1812,		565,318	
3 Louisiana stock purchased		326,500	
			5,391,818
Leaving the amount of the old debt on the 31st of December 1814			39,762,371

Making the whole debt of the U. S. at the close of the year 1814, $107,603,621.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, if the war continues through the present year, the public debt will amount to more than one hundred and seven millions of dollars, being about thirty millions more than the debt, at the commencement of the present government. And for what has this debt been incurred? Principally for the hopeless and useless project of taking Canada. And when is this debt to be paid by the people of this country? The chairman of the committee of finance has indeed consoled us with the idea, that in times of peace, we can easily pay off the debts incurred by war. That as in eleven years we have paid off 46 millions of debt, we can in twenty-two years pay 92 millions. It is true, that in about eleven years, viz. from 1801 to 1811, 46 millions of debt were paid. How was this done? From an overflowing treasury, in consequence of an extensive and active commerce.

The receipts into the treasury from the whole revenue of the United States from March 4th, 1789, to Dec. 31st, 1811, were $208,859,076 71.

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Of this sum, there was received from March 4th, 1789 to 1801, inclusive, being 12 years and ten months,	78,139,915 80
And from 1802, to 1811 inclusive, being ten years, was received	130,719,140 91
From 1802 to 1811 inclusive, the expences, (exclusive of debt) were, as we before stated,	54,437,478 06
Leaving during that period, applicable to the payment of interest and principal of the public debt	76,372,982 84
Of this sum of more than two hundred and eight millions of revenue, that part which arose from commerce, or from the customs was	193,115,266 13
Leaving for all other sources of revenue, during that period, only	15,972,810 58

It would have been strange indeed, if with 76 millions of dollars at command, the administration, during that period, could not have paid off 46 millions of the debt. But on the return of peace here and in Europe, we cannot expect a return of that extensive and prosperous commerce we enjoyed before the commencement of the restrictive system. Besides, the expense of our future peace establishment must be much greater than heretofore. Should peace take place at the close of the present year, it would leave us with a debt, the annual interest of which would be about six millions of dollars; this with the annual reimbursement of the old debt, amounting to about one million and a half, would make nearly eight millions to be provided for, annually, for the debt alone.—The peace establishment for the army, navy, &c. will not be less than 7 millions, making in the whole, at least fifteen millions.

The project, then, of taking Canada, is to saddle the people of this country with an enormous debt, and for the payment of which their houses, their shops, their lands, their carriages, and almost every thing they eat, drink or wear, must be taxed.

In presenting the budget, and calling for so large a loan, the chairman of the committee, as was his duty, has made some remarks and statements to shew the ability of the nation to furnish this loan. With this view he has made an estimate

1st, of the amount of the capital of the country;
2d, of the income of that capital;
3d, of the amount of the circulating medium.

His estimate of the amount of capital is	2,567,480,000
And the income arising from this capital, or what he calls the annual produce of the industry of the United States, is estimated at	235,489,600

I shall not trouble the committee long, in enquiring whether this estimate be correct or not. All calculations of

this kind, especially in this country, must, in a great measure, be conjectural. I should suppose, however, that the estimates relative to the income of the United States, particularly in prosperous times, is short of the truth, but in times like these, when there is a total stagnation of business, and the whole amount of our exports does not exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars, our income must be comparatively small. For the purpose of shewing the ability of the community to loan the sum required, the honorable chairman, in the next place, endeavors to fix the proportion between the amount of the circulating medium and the productive industry of the country. He supposes from consulting the best writers on political economy, that this proportion, at the greatest, would not exceed one fifth. One fifth of 235 millions, he says, is 47,569,120, which he considers as "sufficient for actual circulation, and that the whole of the circulating medium above that sum, might be locked up or drawn from circulation without producing inconvenience or pressure."

He then calculates the whole circulating medium of the United States to be 100,000,000, consisting of 50,000,000 in bank notes, and 50,000,000 in discounts at the banks. He then says, "from this sum deduct 47,569,120 dollars, the maximum of what is deemed necessary for circulation, and the sum remaining, viz. 52,430,880 constitutes the ability of the monied capitalists to loan."

On this subject, sir, my ideas are very different from those advanced by the chairman of the committee. As to the amount of the circulating medium of the country, the estimate is much too large. I have never seen or heard it estimated higher than about 30 millions. And of what, sir, does this circulating medium consist? It consists of specie, of gold and silver, the universal standard, by which the commercial transactions of mankind are regulated, or the representative of gold and silver. Bank notes may very properly, be considered as constituting a part and at present the principal part, of the circulating medium of this country. Why, sir, are they so considered? Because they are the representative of gold and silver. They are valuable, because they can at once be converted into gold and silver. The moment they will not command the specie, they lose their value, and will not pass from man to man. It is difficult to ascertain, with precision, the amount of bank notes in circulation, in the United States. From the data, however, to which I have had access, I am satisfied that the sum does not exceed thirty millions. The late bank of the United States with a capital of ten millions and with an average deposit of five millions more, and whose bills had a general currency, and were receivable for all debts due the

United States, could not for many years, keep in circulation, on an average, more than about five millions of bank notes. This was about 50 per cent. of the amount of their capital. We cannot therefore calculate, that the present state banks taken together, can circulate bills to a greater amount than about 50 per cent. of the capital actually paid in. The bills of some of the banks, from their local situation, exceed this amount, while the bills of many others, and particularly of the larger banks in the cities, fall short of it.

The present bank capital is estimated by the chairman, at 75 millions of dollars. If, sir, he means, that this sum has actually been paid in, it is too large. In 1812, the secretary of the treasury stated the amount to be only 50 millions; and from the best information I can obtain, I am satisfied that the amount paid in does not at present much exceed 60 millions. Supposing those banks taken together, can circulate, in proportion to their capital, as many notes as the late bank of the United States, the bank notes in circulation will be only 30 millions. From information, however, furnished by some of the state banks at different periods we shall be satisfied, that this sum taken on an average, is probably too large. About the first day of January, 1812, the capital of three of the principal banks in Pennsylvania, and of three large banks in Massachusetts, and of all the banks in Rhodeisland, amounted to 11,808,650, and the notes in circulation from these banks at that time, was only 4,487, 702, being a little more than one third of the amount of the capital. This, sir, appears from statements made by the directors of those banks to the legislatures of those states respectively. In January of the present year, the capital of all the banks in Massachusetts was $11,575,000, and the notes in circulation amounted only to 4,117,118 dollars. If we suppose the bank capital of Massachusetts to be one sixth of the whole banking capital of the United States, and that the other banks circulated notes in the same proportion to their capital as the banks of that state, the amount of all the notes now in circulation will be only 24,702,708 dollars.

As the banks farther south have probably more notes in circulation, in proportion to their capital, than the banks in Massachusetts, the notes in circulation may exceed this amount by two or three millions. A very general error has prevailed on this subject. Many have supposed that banks could issue notes to an almost unlimited extent, and that they had generally done it to an amount far beyond their capital. This idea is, however, a very erroneous one. A certain quantity of circulating medium is necessary in every country, for its various commercial transactions, and to facilitate an interchange of the products of its industry. This quantity increases with the increased wealth and resources

of the country, but whether it consists in specie, or in bank notes, it can never exceed the amount which is necessary for the objects for which it is required. The idea, that bank discounts constitute a part of the circulating medium of the country, is indeed novel. The honorable chairman will find that he must apply to some other resources, than the surplus of what he calls the circulating medium, in order to fill this loan. He must apply to the capital of the country, which can be spared from other objects. What the amount of this capital is, it is difficult to determine. I feel no disposition to depreciate the wealth and resources of the country. Before the commencement of that self-destroying system, which has been pressing upon us for so many years, no nation, in proportion to its means, ever increased so rapidly in wealth and in the accumulation of capital as the United States. In the years 1805, 6 and 7, our exports amounted annually to more than one hundred millions of dollars. They are for the last year reduced to the pitiful sum of twenty seven millions.

During the years 1805,6 and 7, the revenues from imports, amounted to $47,555,629 97, in the three succeeding years they were only $27,078,740 05, making a difference of more than twenty millions. During the present year, with the double duties, they are estimated at only six millions. While this fatal system together with the war, has thus exhausted the national treasury, it has likewise, to a great extent, exhausted the wealth and resources of individuals. To obtain the last loans, you were obliged to make sacrifices, which would put at hazard, the credit of almost any individual in the community. And you can hardly expect, that without any funds provided for the payment even of the interest of the contemplated loan, you can obtain it, if indeed it can be obtained at all, at a less sacrifice.

Before we proceed further in these vast expenditures and extravagant loans, for the purposes of foreign conquests, let me beseech Gentlemen to pause, and to reflect upon the immense burthens they are imposing upon the people of this country, and their posterity for generations yet to come.

NOTE. The following is another view of the state of the public debt on the 1st of January 1814, and the probable increase during the year 1814, from treasury statements:

State of the public debt on the 1st of Jan. 1814.		
Old 6 per cent stock	17,250,871 39	
Of which there has been reimbursed	11,809,601	
		5,441,270 39
Defered stock	9,358,310 35	
Of which there has been reimbursed	3,644,562	
		5,713,748 35

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Amount brought up,		11,165,018 74
Three per cent stock		16,158,177 34
Exchanged 6 per cent of 1812		2,984,746 72
Six per cent stock of 1796		80,000
Louisiana six pr. cent foreign and domestic		10,923,500
		41,299,442 80
Six per cent stock of 1812, funded	7,688,200	
Do. not yet funded	26,300	
		7,714,500
Six per cent stock of 1813, funded	18,009,945 69	
$87,500 not yet funded, will produce in stock	99,431 82	
		18,109,377 51

Note—The annuities issued with a part of this stock, do not increase the principal of the debt, but only the yearly charge until 1826.

Of the loan of 7 1-2 millions there had been paid, previous to the 1st of January, 1813, 3,907,335—this will produce in stock 4,427,575

Temporary loan outstanding (at 6 pr. cent) 800,000

Treasury Notes—There had been issued, under the act of June 30th, 1812 5,000,000

Do July 25, 1813 3,930,000

8,930,000

There had been reimbursed, or the money advanced for reimbursement 4,0227,00

4,907,300

Total amount of public debt January 1, 1814, 77,258,205 31

Increase of the debt during year 1814. If, as has been proposed, 5,000,000 are issued in treasury notes, and 25,000,000 borrowed in stock, and the stock be issued at the same rate as that for the last loan, viz. 88 25-100 in money for $100 in stock, the addition to the debt will consist of this last stock, together with the stock to be issued for the balance of the 7 1-2 million loan, to be paid during this year, as the treasury notes will only replace the old ones falling due and necessary to be taken up this year. 25,000,000, at the rate of 88 25-100 for 100 in stock, will be in stock 28,328,411

Bal. of the 7½ mil. loan will be in in stock 4,074,475

There will be repaid during 1814. Temporary loan 750,000

Reimbursement of 6 per ct. 1,475,000

2,225,000

Leaving actual increase of debt during 1814 ——— 30,174,284

Making the whole public debt on 1st Jan. 1815, $107,432,491 31

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SITTINGS OF THE COURTS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Suffolk and Nantucket—In Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, and 4th Tuesday in November.

Essex—Ipswich, 4th Tuesday in April; Salem, 6th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Middlesex—Concord, 1st Tuesday in April; Cambridge, 5th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in Sept.

York—York, 3d Tuesday in May; Alfred, 6th Tuesday after 3d Tuesday in Sept.

Hampshire, Franklin and *Hampden*—Northampton, 4th Tuesday in April, and 3d Tuesday in Sept.

Plymouth—Plymouth, 2d Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Bristol—Taunton, 3d Tuesday after 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Barnstable and Dukes—Barnstable, 1st Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Worcester—Worcester, 2d Tuesday in April, and 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Cumberland and Oxford—Portland, 4th Tuesday in May, and 4th Tuesday next after 3d Tuesday in Sept.

Lincoln—Wiscasset, 2d Tuesday next after 4th Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Sept.

Berkshire—Lenox, 2d Tuesday next after 4th Tuesday in April, and 2d Tuesday in Sept.

Hancock and Washington—Castine, 3d Tuesday next after 4th Tuesday in May.

Norfolk—Dedham, 1st Tuesday in March, and 4th Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in Sept.

Kennebeck and Somerset—Augusta, 1st Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday in May, and 2d Tuesday next after the 3d Tuesday in Sept.

CIRCUIT COMMON PLEAS.

MIDDLE CIRCUIT—*Middlesex and Essex*—Ipswich, 3d Monday in March and 3d Monday in Dec.—Salem, 3d Monday in June—Newburyport, 3d Monday in Sept.—Concord, 2d Monday in Sept. 2d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in June—Cambridge, 2d Monday in Dec.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—*Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire*—Worcester, 3d Monday in March, 3d Monday in June, 4th Monday in Aug. and 1st Monday next after the 4th Monday in Nov.—Northampton, 4th Monday in March, 3d Monday in Aug. and 2d Monday in Nov.—Springfield, 1st Tuesday in April, 1st Monday next after the 4th Monday in Aug. and 4th Monday in Nov.—Greenfield, 2d Monday in March, 1st Monday in Aug. and 3d Monday next after the 4th Monday in Nov.—Lenox, 2d Monday in April, 3d Monday in Sept. and first Monday in Jan.

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SOUTHERN CIRCUIT—*Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable*—Dedham, 4th Monday in April, 3d Monday in Sept. and 3d Monday in Dec.—Plymouth, 2d Monday in Ap. 2 Mon. in Aug. and 3d Monday in Nov.—Taunton, 3d Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec.—Barnstable, 3d Tuesday in April, and 1st Tuesday in September.

FIRST EASTERN CIRCUIT—*York, Cumberland and Oxford*—Alfred, 1st Monday in Jan. and 2d Monday in Sept. York, 3d Monday in April.—Portland, 1st Tuesday in March, 3d Tuesday in June, and 3d Tuesday in Nov.—Paris, last Tuesday in Feb. 2d Tuesday in June, and 2d Tuesday in November.

SECOND EASTERN CIRCUIT—*Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset*—Warren, 2d Monday in Jan.—Wiscasset, 2d Monday in May.—Topsham, 4th Monday in Aug.—Augusta, 2d Mondays in April, August, and Dec.—Norridgewock, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, and 1st Tuesday in Nov.

THIRD EASTERN CIRCUIT—*Hancock and Washington*—Castine, 2d Tuesday in April, and 1st Tuesday in Nov.—Bangor, 1st Tuesday in Jan. and 2d Tuesday of July.—Machias, 1st Mondays in March and September.

BOSTON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

First went into operation 28th March, 1814. To be holden at Boston, (for Suffolk County) on the 1st Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September, and November, in every year. The Judge (and, in case of his absence or death, the Recorder) of said Court to have "original and concurrent jurisdiction of all civil actions arising in the county of Suffolk, under the sum of twenty dollars, in the same manner and with like powers as Justices of the Peace in the said County of Suffolk now have jurisdiction, and there hold a court to be styled the TOWN COURT, for the summary trial, without jury, of all such last mentioned actions, on the Wednesday of every week in the year."

BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT

Is holden in Boston on the first Monday of every month, in the year, and may be adjourned from day to day at the option of the Judge.

PROBATE COURTS.

Suffolk—In Boston on every Monday in the year, except the first Monday in each month.

Essex—Ipswich, on 1st Monday of every month, and the Tuesday and Wednesday following except the 1st Monday in April, when the Court will not begin until Tuesday morning; and on the last Mondays of March and December and Tuesdays and Wednesdays following.—In Newburyport, on the Thursdays and Fridays following the first Mondays in

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March, June, Sept. and Dec.—In Salem on 3d Mondays in Jan. April, July, and Oct, and Tuesdays following.—In Marblehead on the Wednesdays and Thursdays following the 3d Mondays of Jan. April, July and Oct.—In Andover, on the Thursdays and Fridays following the first Mondays of May, August and Nov.—In Gloucester, on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays following the 2d Mondays in May, August and Nov.

Middlesex—In Cambridge, 2d Tuesdays in Jan. Feb. and Nov. on the last Tuesday of May and Aug. and on the Tuesday next preceding the 2d Monday in Dec.—In Concord, on last Tuesday in Feb. on the first Tuesday in April; on the Tuesday next preceding the 2d Monday in June and Sept. and on the 3d Tuesday in Nov.—In Groton, 1st Tuesday in March, 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Oct.—In Framingham, 4th Tuesday in June, and 2d Tuesday in Oct.—In Charlestown, the Tuesday next preceding the last Tuesday in August.—In Woburn, 4th Tuesday in April.—In Chelmsford, first Tuesday in Oct.

Worcester—In Worcester, first Tuesday in every month.—In Templeton, the Thursday next after the 3d Tuesday in May, and the 3d Tuesday in Oct.—In Brookfield, (west parish) 2d Tuesday in April, and 4th Tuesday in Oct.—In Lancaster, 3d Tuesdays of May and Nov.—In Uxbridge, 4th Tuesdays of May and Nov.

Hampshire—In Northampton, 1st Tuesday in Feb. April, June, Oct. and Dec. and 3d Tuesday in Aug.—In Chesterfield, 1st Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in Oct.—In Belchertown, two Courts in a year; and in Amherst, two Courts in a year, as the Judge may see fit, and give notice thereof.

Hampden—In Springfield, the Wednesday next after the 3d Tuesday in July, and the Wednesday next after the 4th Tuesday in Oct.—In Westfield, 2d Tuesday in Feb. the 3d Tuesday in July, and the 4th Tuesday in Oct.—In Munson, the Thursday next after the 2d Tuesday in Feb. and the Thursday next after the 3d Tuesday in July.

Franklin—In Greenfield, 1st Tuesday in April and Jan. 2d Tuesday in May, Aug. and Nov. 3d Tuesday in Feb. and 4th Tuesday in June and Sept.—In Wendell, 1st Tuesdays in June and Dec.—In Conway, 3d Tuesdays in April and Oct.—In Charlemont, 3d Tuesdays in July, and 4th Tuesday in Jan.—In New-Salem, on the Wednesday next after the 3d Tuesday in April and October.

Berkshire—In Lenox, 1st Tuesdays of every month in the year.—At the house of Reuben Bacon, in Great Barrington, and at the house of Reuben Hall, in Lanesboro', alternately, on the Thursdays next after the first Tuesdays in every month—viz. at Lanesboro' in Jan. March, May, July, Sept. and Nov. and at G. Barrington in Feb. April, June, Aug. Oct. and December.

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Norfolk—In Dedham, on first Tuesday of every month.—In Quincy, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov—In Wrentham, two terms in a year, as the Judge may see fit.

Plymouth—In Scituate, 1st Mondays in March, June, Sept. and Dec.—In Plympton, 1st Mondays in Jan. Feb. May, July, Aug. Oct. and Nov. and first Tuesday in April.

Bristol—In Taunton, 1st Tuesday in Jan. March and Aug.—In Norton, 1st Tuesdays in July and Dec.—In Rehoboth, 1st Tuesdays in April and Sept.—In Dighton, 1st Tuesdays in June and Nov. and first Friday after the first Tuesday in each month, except June and Nov.—In New-Bedford, 1st Tuesdays in May and Oct.—In Freetown, 1st Tuesday in February.

Barnstable—In Barnstable, 2d Tuesdays in April, May, June, and Sept.—In Great Marshes, 2d Tuesdays in Jan. Feb. July and Dec.—In Yarmouth, 2d Tuesday in Aug.—In Sandwich, 2d Tuesday in Nov.—In Falmouth, on the 3d day after the Court is held at Sandwich.—In Brewster, 3d Tuesday of March, and 2d Tuesday in Oct.—In Harwick, on Mondays preceding the Court at Brewster.—In Eastham, on Wednesdays following the Court at Brewster.—In Wellfleet, on Thursdays following the Court at Brewster.

York—In York, 2d Monday in Feb.; on Saturday preceding the 3d Monday in April, on Monday preceding 3d Tuesday in May, and 3d Monday in July.—In Alfred, on Saturday, preceding 1st Monday in Jan.; on Saturday preceding 2d Monday in Sept. and on Monday preceding 6th Tuesday next after the 2d Tuesday in Sept.—In Kennebeck, 3d Mondays in March, June, Aug. and Nov.—At Doughty's Falls, the Tuesday next following the 3d Monday in June.

Cumberland—In Portland, 2d and 4th Wednesdays of every month, the 4th Wednesday of May excepted, when that month comes in on Tuesday or Wednesday, except those days on which any of the Judicial Courts may be sitting.—Brunswick, 1st Wednesday after the 3d Monday in May.—In Gorham, 1st Wednesday in June.—In North Yarmouth, 3d Wednesday in July.—In Standish, 1st Wednesday in Aug.—In Freeport on Monday next preceding first Wednesday in Sept.—In New Gloucester, 1st Wednesday in Oct.

Oxford—In Fryeburg, last Wednesday of every month in the year.—In Waterford and Paris in the months of Feb. June and Nov. annually.—In Bethel, Dixfield and Livermore in the month of June annually—☞ The days to be set by the Judge as he shall think fit and give notice thereof.—In Buckfield, on the Monday next preceding the Sitting of the Circuit Court of C. Pleas in June and November annually.

Somerset—In Norridgewock, 1st Tuesday in Sept.—In Canaan, 1st Wednesday in September.

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Lincoln—In Wiscasset, on Wednesday next preceding the 2d Monday in Jan.; on Monday next preceding 1st Tuesday in March ; on the 6th Friday after the 4th Tuesday in May, and on Saturday next preceding the 2d Tuesday in Sept.—In New Castle, on the Thursday next preceding the 2d Monday in Jan. and on the 6th Thursday next after the 4th Tuesday in May.—In Waldoborough, the Friday next preceding the 2d Monday in Jan. and on the 6th Wednesday after the 4th Tuesday in May.—In Warren, the Saturday preceding the 2d Monday in Jan. and the 5th Tuesday next after 4th Tuesday in May.—Thomaston, on the 2d Monday in Jan. and 5th Monday next after 4th Tuesday in May.—Bath, the Friday next preceding 1st Tuesday in March, and the Friday next preceding the 4th Monday in Aug.—Topsham, the Saturday next preceding the 1st Tues. in March, and the Saturday next preceding the 4th Monday in Aug.

Kennebeck—Augusta, 2d and last Tuesdays of each month. —Monmouth, 1st Monday in July. Winthrop, 1st Tuesday in July. Mount Vernon, 3d Monday in July. Farmington, 3d Tuesday in July. Readfield, 3d Thursday in July. Winslow, 1st Thursday in July. Vassalborough, 1st Friday in July.

Hancock. Castine, 4th Tuesday of every month, except Sept. Frankfort, 2d Monday following the term of the S. J. Court in the county. Bangor, the next day after the Court is held in Frankfort. Bluehill, 2d Tuesday in Oct. Surry, the day following the 2d Tuesday in Oct.

Washington. Machias, 2d Wednesdays of March, May, Aug. Oct. and Nov. Columbia, 2d Wednesday of June. Cherryfield, the Thursday after the 2d Wednesday in June. Eastport, 2d Wednesday in September.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

By a course of accurate observations, made at Newhaven in the year 1775, the Variation of the Compass was found to be 5 degrees 25 minutes west, that is to say, the magnetic needle then lay on the west side of a due north and south line, making therewith an angle of 5 degrees 25 minutes; —and by a series of observations made at or near Boston, it appears that the variation had increased 5 degrees in the space of 63 years, which is at the rate of one degree in 21 years, or of two minutes 51 seconds and 55 thirds in one year; which has increased the variation up to A. D. 1814, to 7 degrees 16 minutes 35 seconds 55 thirds. Which observations are here inserted specially for the benefit of Perambulators and Surveyors of land, Mariners, &c.

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TECUMSEH.

The celebrated aboriginal warrior, Tecumseh* was in the 44th year of his age, when he fell at the battle of the Thames, in the latter part of the campaign against Upper Canada, in 1813. He was of the Shawanoe tribe, five feet ten inches high, well formed for activity and the endurance of fatigue, which he was capable of sustaining in a very extraordinary degree.

His carriage was erect and lofty—his motions quick—his eyes penetrating—his visage stern, with an air of hauteur in his countenance, which arose from an elevated pride of soul; —it did not leave him even in death.—His eloquence was nervous, consise, impressive, figurative and sarcastic: being of a taciturn habit of speech, his words were few, but always to the purpose. His dress was plain:—he was never known to indulge the gaudy decoration of his person, which is the general practice of the Indians. He wore on the day of his death a dressed deerskin coat and pantaloons. It is said that he could read and write correctly; of this, however, I am doubtful, as he was the irreconcileable enemy to civilization, of course would not be apt to relish our arts.†

He was in every respect a Savage, the greatest perhaps since the days of Pontiac. His ruling maxim in war was, to take no prisoners, and he strictly adhered to the sanguinary purposes of his soul: he neither gave nor accepted quarters. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, to the prisoners made by other tribes he was attentive and humane. Nay, in one instance he is said to have buried his tomahawk in the head of a Chippeway chief, whom he found actively engaged in massacreing some of Dudley's men, after they had been made prisoners by the British and Indians. It had long been a favorite project of this aspiring chief to unite the northern, western and southern Indians, for the purpose of regaining their country as far as the Ohio. Whether this grand idea originated in his own, or his brother's mind, or was suggested by the British, it is not known; but this much is certain—he cherished the plan with enthusiasm, and actually visited the Creek Indians, to prevail on them to join in the undertaking. He always opposed the sale of Indian lands. In a council at Vincennes, in 1810, he was found equal to the insidious arts of a diplomatist. In one of his speeches he pronounced general Harrison a liar. He has been in almost every battle with the Americans from the time of Harmer's defeat to that of the Thames. He has been several times wounded, and always sought the hottest of the fire. A few minutes before he received the fatal fire

* Pronounced in Shawanoe Teecumthee. There are many words in this language which have the linguadental sound of th, such as Chillicothe, Sciothe, &c.
† I have just learnt that he could neither read, write, nor speak English.

of colonel Johnson, he had received a musket ball in his left arm; yet his efforts to conquer ceased only with life. When a youth, and before the treaty of Greenville, he had so often signalized himself, that he was one of the boldest of the Indian Warriors. In the first settlement of Kentucky, he was peculiarly active in seizing boats going down the Ohio, killing the passengers and carrying off their property. He made frequent incursions into Kentucky, where he would invariably murder some of the settlers and escape with several horses laden with plunder. He always eluded pursuit, when too closely pressed would retire to the Wabash. His ruling passion seems to have been glory: he was careless of wealth, and although his plunderings and subsidies must have amounted to a great sum, he preserved little for himself. After his fall on the 6th of October, his person was viewed with great interest by the officers and soldiers of Harrison's army. It was sometime before the identity of his person was sufficiently recognised to remove all doubt as to the certainty of his death. There was a kind of ferocious pleasure, if I may be allowed the expression, in contemplating the contour of his features, which was majestic even in death. Some of the Kentuckians disgraced themselves by committing indignities on his dead body. He was scalped and otherwise disfigured. [MANN.]

THE NAVY.

THE Hon. Mr. Pickering of Mass. during a debate in the H. of R. of the U. S. at their last session, speaking of the Navy, remarked—"The gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Robertson, has said that there was now no indisposition, on the part of the republicans, to foster a navy. The reason is obvious: the exploits of the navy have saved the party from sinking. In the actual management of their war, nothing else has kept their heads above water. The gentleman sought an apology for the early and long continued opposite conduct in the party called Republicans, in the fact, that Washington was for some time silent on the subject of a navy. Sir, the reason is plain. When at the commencement of his administration, the government itself was to be organized, and every thing requisite to the exercise of its powers was to be created, matters of indispensable necessity were first to be provided for. But as soon as possible, after the depredations of the Algerines required a naval force to protect our commerce, it was proposed that a naval force should be provided. And what then was the conduct of the same party now calling themselves republicans? They vehemently resisted the attempt to commence building a navy: and one of the ablest leaders of the party thanked God that

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the trees necessary for such a navy were then yet standing in the woods. This republican hostility to a navy (with the exception of individuals of the party) continued down to the projected commencement of the present war. I recollect, that when, on a report of the secretary of the navy, five or six years ago, it was proposed to make an appropriation for repairing some of the frigates, which, if omitted for another year, would be hardly worth repairing, a republican senator, and a very honest man, who spoke the sentiment of his heart, thus accosted me: "If all our frigates were collected into one bunch, and they were all in flames, and if by spitting I could extinguish the fire—I would not spit!"

But the gentleman from Louisiana said the administration had kept the navy in repair, and laid out much money upon it. This, sir, I presume is true. In the first year of Mr. Jefferson's administration, the corsairs of Tripoli captured some American vessel or vessels. A moderate tribute (much less than was paid to Algiers, and similar to what the maritime powers of Europe has been in the habit of paying, regularly or irregularly,) would doubtless have satisfied that petty power. But Mr. Jefferson preferred the application of a naval force. He sent a small squadron into the Mediterranean, with orders (as at the time was understood) to capture the Tripolitan cruisers, to throw their guns overboard and completely disarm them, and then to let them go home! Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher, and thus philosophically was this war commenced. But congress had not then authorised a war with Tripoli; and the capturing and disarming of the cruiser was represented as a measure of *defence*. Yet it would seem reasonable to *detain*, by way of *indemnity* for the *wrong*, as well as to *take* and *disarm* the vessel of the *aggressor*. The next year, congress passed a law authorising the equipment of a naval armament, to be sent against Tripoli. Its operations were ineffectual. The next and the next year, additional armaments were equipped; and finally, in the fifth year of the war, had the gallant Eaton on the land, operating with a force collected in Africa, been seconded by the vigorous co-operation of our navy, Tripoli, if not completely conquered, would probably have been reduced. And such an issue of the war to terms of submission, as honorable as beneficial to the United States, would have made a deep and lasting impression on all the Barbary powers, favorable to the security of the commerce of the United States. But this prospect was blasted in a moment. Our ships approached Tripoli, but not to fight. They were under the control of consul-general Lear, who had powers to negotiate a peace. And after expending $4,000,000 on the navy, (as stated by a member of the senate,

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in his place) during the Tripolitan war, to avoid paying a small tribute, or liberal presents, peace was ignominiously *purchased*. Sixty thousand dollars were paid to the reigning Bashaw, to redeem the crew of the Philadelphia frigate (stranded on his coast) who were his prisoners. Such was the result of so many years expensive war with that petty power!

The gentleman from Louisiana, continuing to speak on the subject of the navy, said that Mr. Adams had expended above ten millions of dollars upon it—and on the last day of his existence, ordered all the vessels but thirteen to be sold. How much money was expended on the navy, under the federal administration, I do not know. But whatever was expended, under the able and vigorous conduct of the department by the *first* secretary of the navy, I do not hesitate to say, was well laid out. And he left to his successor ample stores, on which the department long after subsisted. I remember that in 1807, when, in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, an alarm of war was industriously but causelessly excited, stores of certain kinds were purchased and expenditures made, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, *without any appropriation*; and when application was afterwards made to congress to sanction the proceeding, by an appropriation, it was stated, on the floor of the senate, by the brother of the then naval secretary, that such ample provision of some important articles had been made by the federal administration, that until that time (and six years had elapsed) there had been no necessity for making any new purchases. It is true that all the armed vessels, excepting the thirteen referred to by the gentleman from Louisiana, were ordered to be sold, and the order was perfectly correct. When, in order to protect our commerce against French depredations, congress authorised the providing, expeditiously, of an armed naval force, it was necessary to purchase of the merchants a number of vessels, the best that could be procured for that service: but these having been constructed for trade and not for war, were not worth retaining, when the emergency which called for them had passed away. And a treaty with France having put an end to hostilities, these original *merchant* vessels were very properly directed to be sold: while the frigates and other vessels which had been built for war, were directed to be carefully preserved for future use.

Mr. DAVID YOUNG, of Orange township, has recently calculated that the distance from New-York to London, in England, is 3,486 1-2 English miles; supposing a degree on a great circle of the terrestrial globe to be 69 1-2 miles. By the same rule he can calculate the distance of any two places, whose situation with respect to latitude and longitude, are known.

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MASSACHUSETTS TREASURY.

TREASURERS.

1776 to 83 Henry Gardner,
1783 to 87 Thomas Ivers,
1787 to 92 Alex. Hodgdon,
1792 to 97 Thomas Davis,
97 to 1802 Peleg Coffin,
1802 to 06 Jona. Jackson,
1806 to 08 Thomp. J. Skinner,
1808 to 10 Josiah Dwight,
1810 to 11 Thomas Harris,
1811 to 12 Jona. L. Austin,
1812 to present time, John T. Apthorp. [Sal. $2000.]

CHIEF CLERKS.

1780 to 84 Peter R. Dalton,
1784 to 87 Alex. Hodgdon,
1787 to 1807 Joseph Laughton,
1807 to pres. time Ja's Foster.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Jan. 1, 1814—*Due from the Commonwealth, viz.*

On Warrants on the Treasury files	3159	03
On do. for gratuities to soldiers	300	00
On rolls of the committee on accounts	3835	99
On due bills and orders of ancient date	6346	16
On council, senate and representatives rolls,	790	42
On witnesses and jurors rolls	1293	06
On rolls for six and three months' pay to the continental army in 1780, on militia and naval rolls, supplies to soldiers' families, and abatement to sundry towns on the new-emission tax, so called	20610	73
Unpaid Jan. 1, (morning) of the first instalment of the public debt, due Jan. 1, 1803	4120	62
Unpaid same time on 2d instalment, due Jan. 1, 1804	4392	87
Unpaid same time 3d instalment, due July 1, 1808	722	60
Unpaid same time 4th instalment, due July 1, 1810	885	17
Int. on public debt unprovided for, due this day	18171	17
Balance of the public debt unprovided for	549213	51
On consolidated notes, army notes, and new-emission bills outstanding, which may be redeemed agreeably to the act making provision for the public debt, estimated at	97967	40
To the Boston Bank for money borrowed at sundry times, to pay ordinary expenses of gov't and for defence of the state ports, &c. during the war	119000	00
To the Union Bank for money borrowed for same purposes	74000	00
	$904808	73

Jan. 1, 1814—*Due to the Commonwealth, viz.*

On the Tax issued for 1805, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811	314	84
On that of 1812	28356	30
On that of 1813, payable April 1, 1814	164917	35
From Sheriffs, on treasurer's warrants issued		

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against delinquent collectors of taxes		23680 56
On notes and bonds, given for lands sold, &c. deposited in the treasury office previous to Jan. 1, 1814, exclusive of interest		129537 20
Unpaid of the U.S. funded six per cent. stock, belonging to the commonwealth		283155 05
Unpaid of the U.S. three per cent. stock		249760 20
Interest and reimbursement of principal due on the above stocks, payable this day		19268 59
Balance due from T. J. Skinner, deceased, late treasurer, and his sureties, exclusive of int.		36868 47
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1814, morning		30750 96
		$966609 52
Stock in the Boston Bank	600,000 00	
Do. in the Union Bank	400,000 00	
		$1,000000 00

"FREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS."

Mr. BURBICK, *Mr. Gaston's late Speech in Congress on this subject is well worthy of record. You will oblige by inserting the following extract.* *Yrs.* MANLIUS.

Mr. Gaston said, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who presides over your judiciary committee (Mr. Ingersoll) in an elaborate argument seems desirous to prove (I am not certain which) either that the war is a consequence of the violation on the part of Great Britian of his favorite principle "free ships make free goods" or is to result in the establishment of this principle. This comprehensive dogma the gentleman contends to be a part of the original unadulterated code of national law, consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht, strenuously asserted by Britain herself in her dispute with Spain, in the year 1737, recognized in her commercial treaty with France in 1786, &c. vitally essential to our maritime interests. That the neutral flag shall protect all that it covers from capture, is a very convenient doctrine for a nation frequently at war with an adversary of decidedly superior maritime strength. France, who with occasional short intervals, has been for centuries at war with England, has very naturally wished to incorporate this doctrine into the law of nations. Her imperial master has adopted it as one of the elementary principles of his new maritime code, which he solemnly promulgated in his decree of Berlin, of November, 1806, and in support of which he has used every violence and stratagem to array the nations of the world into one great maritime confederacy. At least as early as the infamous Turreau's letter of June, 1809, the executive of this country was perfectly apprised of the exis-

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tence of such a confederacy, of the purposes which it was to uphold, and of the determination of France to bribe or compel our accession to it. The decree of the great protector of the confederacy, of the date of April, 1811, though probably not issued till May, 1812, announced in language sufficiently distinct that this claim had been so far complied with on our part as to exempt us from the further application of the penalties of disobedience. And our declaration of war against the sole recusant of this imperial theory was proclaimed by Napoleon to his senate as a spirited and generous exertion to vindicate the new religion of the flag, which like the superstition of the sanctuary was to protect every fraud, and shelter every crime. Extravagant, therefore, as the positions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania may be thought by the far greater part of this committee, they may have more countenance from the administration than is generally suspected, and on this account may deserve a rapid and transient examination.

The assertion that by the general law of nations the character of the vessel gives a character to the goods is unequivocally denied. The actual reverse of the assertion is maintained by jurists generally with a harmony that forbids doubt. Instead of detailing their opinion separately, permit me to give the language of one who wished well to the gentleman's doctrine, who had often carefully explored the musty volumes of national law and who was never apt to carry his admissions *beyond* the line which candour prescribed. Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Genet, of 24th July, 1793, expresses himself thus, "I believe it *cannot be doubted* but that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the vessel of an enemy are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the vessel of a friend are lawful prize. It is true that sundry nations, desirous of avoiding the inconveniences of having their vessels stopped at sea, ransacked, carried into port, and detained under pretence of having enemy's goods on board, have in many instances, introduced another principle *between them*, that enemy bottoms shall make enemy goods, and that friendly bottoms shall make friendly goods: a principle much less embarrasing to commerce, and equal to all parties in point of gain or loss---but this is *altogether the effect of particular treaty, controuling in special cases the general principles of the law of nations, and therefore taking effect between such nations only as have agreed to controul it.*" If the gentleman will examine the treaties to which he has adverted, the commercial treaty of Utrecht, between England and France (which by the bye the house of commons refused to sanction) and the subsequent commercial treaty of Mr. Pitt, in 1786, he will find the language on this head unequivocal. The arrangement

is declared to be made with a view to prevent the embarrassments and dissentions that would arise without such an arrangement---or in other words, from the application of the principles of the common law of nations. Nor is it at all strange that Britain in a commercial treaty, from which she expected to derive immense advantages, should acquiesce in such an arrangement as between her and France. For it is obvious that no practical effect could result from it, except when one was at peace and the other at war. And such a state of things has so rarely happened that its recurrence might be numbered among political impossibilities.

Mr. BURDICK,—I enclose you a *political* curiosity, which, from the interest it excited at the time it was in existence, well deserves to be remarked by the historian.

In 1812 the democratic party had the ascendancy in the Legislature of Massachusetts; and as one of the means adopted to insure a continuance of a majority of their party in the Senate, the old senatorial Districts were new formed; and *Essex* was so politically cut up, divided, or disarranged, as exactly to represent, on the map, the following *horrid* monster, which was yclept the '*Gerrymander*':

But *this* change did not give democracy the success anticipated—as the elections, which soon followed the alteration, gave the federal party a decided majority in the Legislature; and in the 2d session of 1813—14, the Districts were altered back to their former shape and correct political influence.

It is a singular fact, that many ignorant people thought at the time, that the above drawing was meant to represent a *likeness* of the then Governor (now V. President) GERRY!—and a Southern paper, having the same idea of the thing, *seriously* undertook to criticize upon its correctness!

Yrs. F. B.

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MASSACHUSETTS SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1780 to 1806 John Avery, 1810 to 12 Benj. Homans,
1806 to 1808 Jona. L. Austin, 1812 to present time, Alden
1808 to 1810 William Tudor, Bradford. [Sal. $2000.]

CHIEF CLERKS.

From 1780 to July 1804 William Harris. From which time to the present, Edward M'Lane, who within the last year has also acted as Deputy Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

1789.

Suffolk, Caleb Davis. *Essex*, Samuel Phillips, jr. *Middlesex*, Francis Dana. *Hamp. & Berk.* Samuel Henshaw. *Plym. & Barnst.* William Sever. *Worcester*, Moses Gill. *Bristol & Dukes*, Walter Spooner. *York, Cumb. & Lin.* David Sewall. *At large*, Wm. Cushing, Wm. Shepard.—Chosen by the legislature, there being no choice by the people.

1792.

Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex. Azor Orne, Francis Dana, Increase Sumner, *by the people.* Thomas Dawes, Samuel Holten, *by the legislature, no choice by the people.*

1st District, *Hamp. Berk. Wor.* Moses Gill, Wm. Shepard, T. J. Skinner, Dwight Foster, Eben. Mattoon, jr. *by the legislature, no choice by the people.*

2d District, *Plym. Bris. Barn. Dukes, Nantucket.* Walter Spooner, Wm. Sever, *by the people.* Solomon Freeman, *by the legislature.*

3d District, *York, Cumb. Lin. Han. Wash.* Peleg Wadsworth, Daniel Cony, Nathaniel Wells, *by the legislature.*

1796.

First Western District, David Rosseter, by the legislature. *Second*, Ebenezer Hunt, by the legislature. *Third*, Ebenezer Mattoon. *Fourth*, Joseph Allen. *First Southern*, Ebenezer Bacon. *Second*, William Sever, by legislature. *Third*, Elisha May, by legislature. *First Middle*, Thomas Dawes. *Second*, Elbridge Gerry, by legislature. *Third*, Samuel Holten, by legislature. *Fourth*, Samuel Phillips. *First Eastern*, Thomas Rice, by legislature. *Second*, Stephen Longfellow. *Third*, Nathaniel Wells. Where chosen by the legislature, there was no choice by the people.

1800.

First Western District, David Rosseter. *Second*, Ebenezer Hunt. *Third*, John Hooker. *Fourth*, Joseph Allen. *First Southern*, Walter Spooner. *Second*, William Sever.

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Third, William Baylies. *First Middle*, Thomas Dawes. *Second*, Francis Dana. *Third*, Samuel Sewall. *Fourth*, Theophilus Bradbury. *First Eastern*, Sumner Wild. *Second*, Lemuel Weeks. *Third*, Andrew P. Fernald. *At large*, Samuel Phillips, Edward H. Robbins.—Elected by the legislature, by law.

1804.

Suffolk, James Bowdoin. *Essex S.* John Hathorne. *Essex N.* Thomas Kittridge. *Middlesex*, James Winthrop. *Worcester N.* John Whiting. *Worcester S.* Timothy Newall. *Hampshire S.* Jonathan Smith, jr. *Hampshire, N.* Edward Upham. *Berkshire*, John Bacon. *Norfolk*, William Heath. *Bristol*, Josiah Deane. *Plymouth*, James Warren. *Barnstable*, John Davis. *York*, John Woodman. *Cumberland*, Charles Turner. *Kennebeck*, Thomas Fillebrown. *Lincoln*, John Farley. *At large*, James Sullivan, Elbridge Gerry.—Elected by the people, by congressional districts.

1808.

Suffolk, John Brooks. *Essex S.* Moses Brown. *Essex N.* William Bartlett. *Middlesex*, Ebenezer Bridge. *Worcester N.* Josiah Stearns. *Worcester S.* Benjamin Heywood. *Hampshire S.* John Hooker. *Hampshire N.* John Barrett. *Berkshire*, Daniel Dewey. *Norfolk*, Ebenezer Warren. *Bristol*, Samuel Tobey. *Plymouth*, Joshua Thomas. *Barnstable*, Lemuel Williams. *York*, Andrew P. Fernald. *Cumberland*, Samuel Freeman. *Kennebeck*, Samuel S. Wilde. *Lincoln*, Jeremiah Bailey. *At large*, Caleb Strong, Francis Dana.—Elected by the legislature, as by resolve.

1812.

Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex. Harrison G. Otis, Nathan Dane, Jeremiah Nelson, Abraham Biglow, John Walker.

Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin, Hampden, Berkshire. Benjamin Heywood, Ephraim Williams, George Bliss, Isaac Maltby, Eleazer James, John W. Hulburt.

Plym. Bristol, Norf. Barns. Dukes, Nant. Wm. Heath, Joshua Thomas, David Scudder, William Rotch, jr. [Mr. Rotch declined, and Israel Thorndike was chosen by the other electors in his room.]

York, Cumberland, Oxford. Nathaniel Goodwin, Samuel Paris, Lathrop Lewis.

Lincoln, Kennebeck, Somerset. Abiel Wood, Lemuel Paine, James McLellan.——*Hancock, Washington.* William Crosby. Elected by the people.

UNITED STATES TONNAGE—1810.

Estimated to be	1.424.781
Of which the New-England states and the state of New-York owned	881.840
Of the whole tonnage Massachusetts alone owned	495.203
Leaving for all the other states but	342.941

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MANUFACTURES.

MR. BURDICK, *I have selected a few passages from the Hon. Mr. Gore's Speech in the U. S. Senate, during their last session, on the bill for prohibiting the importation of woollen manufactures, &c.* *Yrs. M.*

"To render, said Mr. Gore, the miserable system, of which this bill is the key stone, more palatable, we are told encouragement will hereby be offered to our own manufactures. This comes with an ill grace indeed from that government, which has most unfeelingly destroyed all the numerous manufactures that spring from, and are supported by navigation and commerce: Manufactures that inspire health, courage, firmness and intrepidity, that nerve the arm and invigorate the mind, that provide you men, at all times able and willing to defend the soil blessed by their industry, and to advance the glory of a nation that has wisdom to protect and cherish them. Instead of these hardy employments, you offer the loom and the shuttle. You huddle together men, women and children in one contaminated and contaminating mass, and soon will render your men more effeminate than your women. You have sentenced the sons of industry and enterprise to penury and want, and expect to stifle their complaints by sending them to labour at a machine, where an ideot can work as skilfully as themselves, and a feeble girl of ten years of age can earn as much.

I know, sir, the people of this country are patient beyond all example. They *have* believed the government was not hostile to their interests. They have been taught to think the privations they endured was a necessary price for the protection of their rights, and the support of their freedom. This opiate, which has been so plentifully administered, must and will lose its effect. They cannot continue the dupes of that policy, of which they are so manifestly the victims. They will not stoop to beg, they cannot see their wives and children perish with hunger and nakedness. You take from them their livelihood, and restrain them from the sad privilege of seeking abroad that bread, which you will not permit them to earn at home. They will feel themselves degraded and insulted by being told, they must fight the enemy for their rights, when the government which ought to be their friend and protector deprives them of all their rights, of even the means of obtaining subsistence, and at the same time renders them the scoff and ridicule of the world.

All writers, sir, on political economy, all nations, except our own, all statesmen except those who rule the destinies of the United States, are satisfied of the vast importance of commerce to the population, the riches and prosperity of a country; that with it are inseparably connected individual

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wealth and national power, of which it is essentially the source and support.

From some cause, which I will not now undertake to develope, but which is, at least, pretty well understood throughout this country, the efforts of our government have all tended directly to the destruction of commerce. To this end it has been loaded with all the shackles and restrictions for which any pretence could be invented, and to as high a degree and as long as the patience of the people would bear. Congress has now finally suppressed all that can be exercised by our own citizens, both foreign and domestic.

The little remnant, which had been spared from prohibitions, proscriptions, embargoes and war measures against Great Britain, at the evident hazard of offending the few friends, which remain to us in the civilized world, is now to be sacrificed to this exterminating spirit. Not an article of which wool or cotton is an ingredient, is to be admitted from abroad. By far the greatest portion of the apparel, of the whole population of this country, is composed of wool or cotton. It cannot be pretended, that one half the supply necessary to cover our citizens from absolute nakedness, can be made at home. Without recurring to the uncertain accounts, of who makes and where these goods are made, and the quantities that interested manufacturers pretend can be delivered; there is one fact known to every one, that puts this question beyond all doubt. Notwithstanding the immense influx of those articles in the autumn of 1812, and the quantities which, we are told, find their way into the United States from Great Britain, as well as from other parts of the world, goods of this kind, especially of the coarser sort, and such as are used almost exclusively by the poor, have been sold, for a year past, at three times the amount of their original cost, whereas in common and ordinary times forty or at most fifty per cent. advance, on the first price, was considered sufficient to pay all charges and afford a handsome profit to the importer.

If the bill passes, and effects the exclusion, which is expected, the rich must, and will pay the monopoly price of the manufacturer. The poor must suffer extreme distress. Formerly, the number of this class was small, it has become very large, and soon will embrace a majority of our citizens. On them will fall these restraints. Wherein have they been willing to sacrifice the interests of the country, in pursuit of their own? Their poverty is their only crime, and this cannot be charged on them. It flows directly, and palpably from the government. They have been generally, both in faith and practice, devoted to the administration.

Well may they exclaim, what have we done to merit from your hands, both nakedness and hunger? And this is

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to be inflicted, and suffered, under the notions, that by such pitiful schemes, you can compel the most opulent, the most powerful, and the most prosperous, and the proudest nation of the earth, to receive the law at your hands and to accept peace on your own terms. I forbear to press this subject further."

"On our sea board we are closely invested by the enemy's fleet, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, menacing destruction and devastation, should our government execute their declared purpose. On all that extent of coast, from Louisiana to Maine we have scarcely a fortress to protect us against this menace, should we proceed to the unhallowed length that hath been threatened: and we have the most fatal evidence, that our enemy is neither slow, nor measured in his retaliations. On our northern frontier, late a scene of the most extravagant vaunting, and whence we expected to realize all the promised fruits of the war, we behold our towns, altogether defenceless, and at the mercy of an exasperated foe, the country laid waste and desolate, villages sacked and burning, and their wretched inhabitants naked and forlorn---fleeing, in the most inclement season, from the flames of their houses and the tomahawk of the savage.

All this time the government of the nation amuses itself, by weighing the degree of pressure it can make on a powerful enemy, by depriving her woollen drapers and cotton weavers of the sale of a few bales of goods. Never was such a scene exhibited since the day, when the master of a great empire thought to divert himself by the most frivolous amusement, while his capital was in flames. Let us quit this disgraceful and humiliating game, and seriously betake ourselves to the protection of our defenceless and neglected inhabitants, restore to them their ancient rights, suffer them to return to cheering industry and honest enterprize; endeavour to bring back peace, prosperity, and, if possible, character to our bleeding country, once the just pride of every American, and the envy of every nation; now so fallen, so dishonoured, so disgraced and degraded, as to be unworthy the consideration of the meanest."

CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHENISM.

Mr. Patrick, in his chart of ten numerals in two languages adds the following observations—"Melancholy is the fact that if the population of christian Europe be 180 millions; that of christian America 20; that of christian Africa 3; and of christian Asia and Tartary 10; the total is merely 213;—while pagan China, Japan, Cochin, and Chinese Tartary, boast of 400,000,000 heathens; and Siam, Ava, Avacan, Asam and Nepaul, of an additional 30,000,000."

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FEMALE RIGHTS.

Mr. BURDICK,—THE *singularity* of the following article may render it worthy of record in your publication.

There is but one State in the Union, and that State is New-Jersey, where the unjust and *aristocratical* principles are established by law, that when the ancestor dies, leaving real estate, and without disposing of the same by will, and where there are two or more children, any of whom happen to be sons, the *male* heirs in that event are severally entitled to *two* shares of this real estate, while each of the *female* heirs are to inherit but *one* share.—This cruel law has been in force in N. Jersey ever since the year 1780. At the last session of the Legislature of that State (Feb. 1814,) a Resolution for altering the mode of descent was introduced—but much opposed. Those opposed to altering the law, insisted that the people liked the law as it stood, as it frequently superseded the necessity of making wills :—That sons generally assisted parents in acquiring property much more than daughters did ; and of course daughters were not entitled to an equal share :—That if it was necessary to do away every thing which affected *female rights*, the election laws which did not now as formerly permit them to vote at the election polls, should also be repealed, and they be admitted to sit as legislators, and on the benches of the Judges, &c.—Those in favor of the repeal urged, that all real estates having descended according to the English law to the eldest male heir, until the year 1780, and though New-Jersey then thought proper to alter the law to its present shape, yet, as it now stood it was but one remove from an odious, colonial law :—That it often occasioned difficulties in families :—That if in some instances sons assisted parents, more than daughters did, in acquiring property, certain it was that their education was far more expensive than that of daughters ; and by means of this education sons were in ordinary cases better qualified for maintaining themselves and acquiring property :—That it was unjust and cruel to depress the gentle spirits of that sex which is the ornament and solace of domestic life, the silken cord that keeps society together, by depriving them of their just proportion of a parent's real property :—That it tended to make them sadly dependent, and deprived them of opportunities of connecting themselves more respectably in life, and to take a higher stand in society :—That daughters, in fact, ought to have even a larger proportion than sons, inasmuch as from their habits of life, their mode of education, and from *publick sentiment*, they were generally excluded from pursuing any lucrative profession or employment, by means of which they could amass property or procure support :—And male and females were both of one flesh and blood, and to "make fish of one and flesh of t'other" was barbarously unjust." The subject, after much discussion, was referred to the next session—at which time the Young Ladies of New-Jersey have been invited to come forward and support their claims before "*the Lords of the Creation* ;"—and, from the spirit already displayed by the females it is not doubted but that if *equal rights* is refused them they will—"scratch many an eye out !"

J. N.

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MARINE SOCIETIES.

Boston Marine Society.

Instituted 1742, incorporated 1754. John Holland, *president.* Benj. Rich, *vice president.* Edward Cruft, *treasurer.* Andrew Sigourney, *secretary.* Tristram Barnard, Thomas Dennie, Jona. Chapman, Ozias Goodwin, James Freeman, George G. Lee, John Wood, John Mackay, Wm. Sturgis, Winslow Lewis, *trustees.* Joseph Ripley, Benjamin Smith, Michael Hopkins, Nathl. Goodwin, Henry Atkins, *committee of relief.* Geo. G. Lee, Winslow Lewis, Wm. Sturgis, *committee on marine improvements, &c.* Benj. Smith, Michael Hopkins, Thos. Rogers, *port wardens.*

Salem Marine Society.

Instituted 1766, incorporated 1771. Benj. Pickman, *master.* John Osgood, *dep. master.* Jona. Gardner, *treasurer.* Nathaniel Knight, *clerk.*

Salem East-India Marine Society.

Instituted 1799, incorporated 1801. Saml. G. Derby, *president.* Wm. Lander, *secretary.* Nathl. Bowditch, *to inspect and arrange journals from abroad.* Moses Townsend, Robert Emery, James Devereux, *committee of observation.*

Newburyport Marine Society.

Incorporated 1772. Michael Hodge, *president.* Isaac Stone, *secretary.*

Portland Marine Society.

Incorporated 1796. Joseph Titcomb, *president.* John Woodman, *secretary.*

Marblehead Marine Society.

Incorporated 1799. John Bailey, *president.* Isaac Mansfield, *secretary.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Income of Great Britain, the nation with which we are now at war, is stated for the year ending the 31st October, 1813, to be £60,573,934 15*s* 2*d* sterling, equal to 268, 948,270 dolls, and some cents—allowing a dollar to be an inch and half in diameter, and placing them on a level surface, edge to edge, they would reach the extraordinary distance of 6,367 miles—and also allowing the dollar to weigh an ounce, and that a waggon with six horses could draw two tons, it would require 3823 waggons to convey that sum, in silver, to a place of deposit. I would ask our men of information, how are we to combat with such a nation, with a Navy of 170,000 men afloat, and how we can expect to starve such a nation by our restrictive measures. A.

May, 1814.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New-England Marine Insurance Company, Boston.
Incorporated March 5, 1803. Capital, $300,000. Peter C. Brooks, *president.* James Hall, *secretary.*

Union Insurance Company, Boston.
Incorporated March 28, 1804. Capital, $300,000. Thos. Perkins, *president.* Saml. King, *secretary.*

Commercial Insurance Office, Boston.
Benj. P. Homer, *treasurer.* Joseph Balch, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Fire and Marine Ins. Company, Boston.
Incorporated Feb. 13, 1799. Capital, $400,000. Arnold Welles, *president.* Edward Horsman, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Boston.
Incorporated March 1, 1798. $300,000 in funds. Tristram Barnard, *president.* Andrew Sigourney, *treasurer.* Andrew Cunningham, *secretary.*

Boston Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated Feb. 13, 1799. Capital, $300,000. George Cabot, *president.* Joseph May, *secretary.*

Suffolk Insurance Company, Boston.
Incorporated Feb. 12, 1803. Capital, $225,000. Epes Sargent, *president.* *secretary.*

North American Insurance Company, Boston.
Incorporated Feb. 21, 1804. Capital, $300,000. Jesse Putman, *president.* Samuel Clark, *secretary.*

Private Insurance Offices in Boston.
Nathl. P. Russell, Charles Bradbury, William B. Proctor, Wm. Stackpole, Frederick G. Bull, Henry N. Rogers, Zebedee Cook.

Merrimack Insurance Company.
Incorporated Feb. 1, 1814.

Newburyport Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 18, 1799. Eleazer Johnson, *president.* Henry Loring, *secretary.*

Merrimack Fire and Marine Ins. Comp. Newburyport.
Incorporated Feb. 15, 1803. Jeremiah Nelson, *president.* Samuel Tenney, *secretary.*

Union Marine and Fire Insurance Comp. Newburyport.
Incorporated Feb, 26, 1807. Capital, $100,000. Stephen Holland, *president.* Eben. Stone, *secretary.*

Maine Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Portland.
Incorporated Feb. 7, 1800. Woodbury Storer, *president.*

United Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Portland.
Incorporated Feb. 9, 1807. James Neal, *president.* John Watson, *secretary.*

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Salem Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 9, 1800. Capital, $200,000. Jacob Ashton, *president.* J. S. Appleton, *secretary.*

Essex Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Salem.
Incorporated March 7, 1803. Capital, $300,000. Nathl. Bowditch, *president.* James Mansfield, jun. *secretary.*

Union Marine Insurance Company, Salem.
Incorporated Feb. 29, 1804. Capital, $200,000. Moses Townsend, *president.* Wm. Rantoul, *secretary.*

Social Insurance Company, Salem.
Incorporated March 4, 1807. Capital, $100,000. Dudley A. Pickman, *president.* Archelaus Rea, *secretary.*

Beverly Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 20, 1809. Capital, $100,000. Moses Brown, *president.* Isaac Flagg, *secretary.*

Lincoln and Kennebeck Marine Ins. Company, Wiscasset.
Incorporated Feb. 20, 1803. Samuel Cony, *president.* Seth Bartlett, *secretary.*

Marblehead Insurance Company.
Incorporated March 8, 1803. Robert Hooper, *president.* John Bond, *secretary.*

Marblehead Social Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 17, 1809. Nicholas Bartlett, *president.* John Sparhawk, *secretary.*

Gloucester Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 22, 1803. Wm. Pearce, *president.* Wm. Saville, *secretary.*

Nantucket Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated March 3, 1804. James Barker, *president.* Daniel Coffin, *secretary.*

Nantucket Union Marine Insurance Company.
Incorporated June 21, 1804. Wm. Coffin, *president.* John Cartwright, *secretary.*

Kennebunk Marine Insurance Company, Wells.
Incorporated March 9, 1804.

Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Northampton.
Incorporated March 9, 1804.

Bedford Marine Insurance Company, New Bedford.
Incorporated Feb. 11, 1805. Joseph Ricketson, *president.* George Howland, *secretary.*

BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY—During the eight years ending Sept. 30, 1813, the British and Foreign Bible Society issued, viz. 830,351 bibles, and 542,813 testaments! Their Expenditure amounted to £182,919 sterling, or 812,973 dollars! They had over £39,000 in money and stock left on hand at the above period!

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DRINKING.

A LATE accurate author states, that on an average of 5 years, preceding the year 1807, there were consumed in the United States of foreign rum and spirits, to the amount of $5,103,000, and of brandy to the amount of $3,500,000.

Now supposing the rum and spirits to cost $1 per gall. we have	gals.	5,103,000
And the brandy 150 cents per gal. we have		2,333,333
	Total galls.	7,436,333
In the year 1810 there were manufactured in the U.S. nearly 24 millions of gallons of spirits, but as there may have been a considerable increase in the quantity, we will put it down for 1807 at		15,000,000
And we have an enormous total of gallons, viz.		22,486,333

Let us now suppose we shall consume as much spirits of different kinds in the year 1814 as in 1807, let us see how the account will stand.

The population of the United States is about 6 millions of free persons; one third of the number are children, and one half the remainder females, leaving two millions of adults to drink 22 1-2 millions of gallons of Spirits per ann. But of these two millions of adults we may readily suppose 500,000 persons who are satisfied with beer, cider, and water; we have then 1,500,000 persons to swill this liquid poison, which, reduced to half pints, will supply each of those one and half millions of persons with 100 half pints annually, or nearly three half pints daily; a quantity sufficient, one would suppose, to keep one fourth of the population of this "great, wise and enlightened nation" always drunk; "blessed country! where a man can get drunk twice for six pence!" said a confirmed drunkard.

One of the Societies formed in Massachusetts for the Suppression of Intemperance, has published an address, in which, among other things, they observe,—"Again; the countenance which has been extensively, and incautiously given, in worthy and serious families, to what may be called a friendly use of ardent spirits, has contributed not a little to swell the tide that roars around us, and fills every thoughtful mind with painful apprehensions. It has been thought an essential part of common civility and respect, in many of the first families, to treat company, with some kind of spirits. This has given birth to a vast deal of ingenuity in coloring, diluting, mixing and sweetening liquors, so as to render them in the highest degree beautiful and palatable. With the kindest intentions in the world, the decanter of brandy is brought out, or the sparkling cordial is handed round. If any decline drinking, something uncommon, it is

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presumed, must be the matter. "Why Mr., or Mrs., or Miss, (as the case may be) you don't mean to refuse, I hope. Come, do taste a little, at least. You look pale and are fatigued, and I know it will do you good. Perhaps you don't like this kind of drink. Let me help you to what you do like. We have brandy, old spirits, gin, cherry, &c. Name what you prefer, and it shall be brought out." And so upon the whole, rather than be thought guilty of such an unpardonable breach of politeness, those who at first decline, in most cases, finally yield.—If it is perceived that any of the guests drink very sparingly at first, they are not unfrequently urged to repeat the draught, in some such kind language as the following: "Come *do* take a little more. I made it on purpose for you. It is extremely weak. There is scarcely a spoonful of spirits in the whole glass." Thus are the temperate oftentimes over persuaded, till they come by degrees, to love the sling or the cordial, much too well.

"Pass where we may, through city or through town,
Village, or hamlet, of this *merry* land,
Though lean and beggar'd, every twentieth pace
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from styes
That law has licenced, as makes temp'rance reel.
There sit involv'd, and lost in curling clouds
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the boor,
The lackey, and the groom: the craftsman there
Takes a lethean leave of all his toil;
Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the dough; all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk! The fiddle screams
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wail'd
Its wasted tones and harmony unheard:
Fierce the dispute, whate'er the theme; while she,
Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate,
Perch'd on a sign post, holds with even hand
Her undecisive scales. In this she lays
A weight of ignorance, in that of pride:
And smiles, delighted with the eternal poise.
Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound,
The cheek distended oath, not to be prais'd,
As ornamental, musical, polite,
Like those which modern senators employ,
Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame.
Behold the schools in which plebeian minds,
Once simple, are initiated in the arts
Which some may practice with politer grace,
But none with readier skill! 'tis here they learn
The road that leads, from competence and peace,
To indigence and rapine; till at last,
Society, grown weary of the load,
Shakes her incumbered lap, and casts them out."

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HUMANE AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Massachusetts Charitable Society.

Founded 1762, incorporated 1780. John Simpkins, *president.* Benj. Austin, *vice president.* *Treasurer*, vacant. Nathaniel Noyes, *secretary.*

Charitable Irish Society, Boston.

Instituted 1737, incorporated 1809. Thomas English, *president.* James Magee, *vice president.* Wm. Lemon, *keeper of the key.* Shubael Bell, *treasurer.* John Beane, *recording secretary.*

Episcopal Charitable Society, Boston.

Instituted 1724, incorporated 1784. John S. J. Gardiner, *president.* Joseph Head, *vice president.* Benjamin Greene, *treasurer.* Joseph Head, jr. *secretary.*

Franklin Donation.

James Freeman, D. D. and the Selectmen of Boston, *trustees.*

Scots Charitable Society, Boston.

Instituted 1684, incorporated 1786. Wm. Clouston, *president.* Wm. McKean, *treasurer.* Thomas Semple, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, for the relief of Widows and Children of deceased Ministers.

Incorporated 1786. John Lathrop, D. D. *president.* Samuel Eliot, *vice president.* Eliphalet Porter, D. D. *treasurer.* Rev. Joseph McKean, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society.

Incorporated 1794. Arnold Welles, *president.* Thomas K. Jones, *vice president.* Wm. Alline, *recording secretary.* Andrew Sigourney, *treasurer.*

Roxbury Charitable Society.

Instituted 1794, incorporated 1799. Eliphalet Porter, D. D. *president.* Aaron Davis, 1st *vice president.* Wm. Bosson, 2d *do.* Nathl. C. Ruggles, *secretary.* Geo. Zeigler, *treasurer.*

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston.

Instituted 1795, incorporated 1806. Benjamin Russell, *president.* John Cotton, *vice president.* Joseph Lovering, *treasurer.* Joseph T. Buckingham, *secretary.*

Boston Fuel Society.

Instituted Nov. 1812. George Sullivan, *president.* Geo. Blanchard, *treasurer.* David Francis, *secretary.*

Fragment Society, Boston, for the relief of Women and Children in destitute Circumstances.

Instituted 1812. Mrs. Mary Francis, *president.* Mrs. Hannah W. Clapp, *vice president.* Miss Betsey O. Lane, *treasurer.* Miss Charlotte Lane, *secretary.*

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Boston Female Asylum.

Instituted Sept. 1800, incorporated Feb. 1803. Mrs. Hannah Stillman, *first directress.* Mrs. Abigail May, 2*d do.* Mrs. Eleanor Davis, *treasurer.* Miss A. L. Frothingham, *recording secretary.* Mrs. Mary L. Smith, *collecting secretary.* Miss Susannah Bacon, *governess.* Asylum in Essex street.

Corban Society, Boston, to aid Candidates for the Gospel Ministry.

Instituted Sept. 1811. Mrs. Mary Bowers, *president.* Mrs. Martha Calhoun, *vice president.* Miss Harriot Moore, *treasurer.* Miss Elizabeth Haskins, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.

Instituted Feb. 1813. Samuel Dexter, *president.* John Brooks, John Warren, Benj. Pickman, *vice presidents.* Abiel Abbot, *corresponding secretary.* Joshua Huntington, *recording secretary.* Samuel H. Walley, *treasurer.*

Newburyport Female Charitable Society.

Incorporated March 1805. Mrs. Hannah Balch, *first directress.* Mrs. Sarah Thompson, 2*d do.* Mrs. Margaret Atwood, *treasurer.* Mrs. Elizabeth Noyes, *secretary.*

Salem Female Charitable Society.

Instituted July 1801. Mrs. Lydia Nichols, *first directress.* Mrs. Eunice Richardson, 2*d do.* Miss Betsey Peirce, *treasurer.* Miss Lydia R. Peirce, *secretary.*

Society for Suppressing Vice and Immorality, Portland.

Instituted April, 1812. Samuel Freeman, *chairman.* Samuel F. Hussey, *treasurer.* Levi Cutter, *clerk.*

Evangelical Tract Society, Boston.

Instituted 1812. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. *president.* Heman Lincoln, *treasurer.* Ensign Lincoln, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Humane Society, Boston.

Incorporated 1791. Aaron Dexter, M. D. *president.* Thos. Dawes, 1*st vice president.* Wm. Spooner, 2*d do.* Samuel Cobb, *treasurer.* Geo. G. Lee, *corresponding secretary.* Charles Davis, *recording secretary.*

Merrimack Humane Society, Newburyport.

Incorporated 1804. Micajah Sawyer, M. D. *president.* William Bartlett, *vice president.*

Religious Charitable Society, Worcester County.

Instituted 1812, incorporated Feb. 10, 1814. John Crane, D. D. *president.* Rev. Joseph Goffe, *treasurer.* Rev. Benj. Wood, *secretary.*

Evangelical Missionary Society of Massachusetts.

Incorporated Feb. 28, 1814.

Maine (Hancock) Charity School.

Incorporated Feb. 25, 1814.

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Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys.

Incorporated Feb. 24, 1814. Benj. Greene, *president.* Jonathan Amory, jun. *vice president.* Chas. P. Phelps, *treasurer.* Charles W. Greene, *secretary.* Rev. Charles Lowell, Wm. Brown, jun. Edward Cruft, Saml. H. Walley, Edward Tuckerman, jun. Gideon Snow, Isaac Winslow, Nathan Webb, Joseph Austin, *managers.* Mrs. H. Campbell, *matron.* Asylum in Charles-Street.

Boston Medical Dispensary.

Instituted 1796, incorporated Feb. 1801. William Phillips, *chairman.* Gideon Snow, *treasurer.* Isaac Winslow, *secretary.* John Warren, Aaron Dexter, *consulting physicians.* John B. Brown, (southern district) W. Gamage, (middle district) John Revere, (northern district) *visiting physicians.* Wm. B. White, (southern district) Bartlett and Smith, (middle district) Robert Fennelly, (northern district) *apothecaries.* William Phillips, Thomas Baldwin, Charles Lowell, Samuel Dunn, William Mackay, Samuel Snelling, Joseph Coolidge, jr. John G. Coffin, Wm. Smith, Samuel H. Walley, Jos. Tilden, Isaac Winslow, *managers.*

Thomas I. Parker. M. D. has volunteered to take charge of an Electrical machine, and to operate on the patients of this institution at his room, No. 49, Marlboro' Street.

CORRECTION OF TIME.

It may not perhaps be generally known that those who were born before the 28th of February, 1800, should after that day reckon their birthdays a day later than before.—Those who were living before the alteration of the stile in 1751, may recollect, that after that alteration, their birthdays were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800; which would in the usual course have been a leap year, but had only 365 days. If we suppose a child to have been born on the 31st of December, 1796, on the 31st of December, 1800, he had lived 4 years of 365 days each; but as every 4th year should have 366 days, the child was not 4 years old till the 1st of January, 1801; and a man born 1st of January, 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of January, 1761, and was 50 on the 13th of Janury, 1801. T.

MAMMOTH CHEESE.

In the Summer of 1801, following Mr. Jefferson's inauguration to the Presidency, a *Cheese*, which will be celebrated in history, was forwarded him, as a present, from citizens of Cheshire (Ms.) Parson Leland and part of his Church, escorted the Cheese to Washington city.—This great cheese weighed upwards of 1200 lbs. and was pressed in a cider mill. Almost every dairy in the town contributed a curd to augment its enormous bulk. The following label, it is said, was pasted on the cheese:—"The greatest cheese in America presented to the greatest man in America."

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MAPLE SUGAR.

The high price of foreign Sugars will render the manufacture of maple sugar an object of very great profit to the manufacturer, and of great importance to the country, particularly the interior. With the view of exciting early attention to the subject, we annex some data, derived from a person of experience in the business.—He states that his sugar works, consisting of 360 trees, yielded him last season, one ton of sugar, and 60 gallons of molasses; and that the whole labour was performed by one man and a boy, with a yoke of oxen and sled. Calculating troughs or buckets to last eight years, and to cost 25 cents each, the expenditures and receipts would stand nearly thus:

Wages of one man 6 weeks		$30 00
Do. of one boy, the same,		20 00
Oxen and Sled,		15 00
12 1-2 per cent. of the cost of 360 buckets,		10 86
Miscellaneous expenses,		10 00
Total expense,		85 86
RECEIPTS.		
2000 lbs. sugar, at $20 per cwt.	$400	
60 galls. molasses, at $1 50 per gallon,	90	$490 00
Deduct expenses		85 86
Clear profit,		404 14

We are not sufficiently acquainted to determine if the given number of trees will furnish this quantity of sugar in ordinary seasons, which is about 5 1-2 lbs. to a tree; four lbs. a tree we however think is nearer the common estimate. The means adopted by our informant are calculated to produce more than in the ordinary method, and of better quality.—Instead of troughs, which ever occasion a great waste of sap, and much filth, he has cheap buckets made for the purpose which cost him 25 cents each. These when the sugar season is over, are housed, and in the spring overhauled and soaked previous to being used. The price of sugar and molasses although fluctuating, will in all probability continue much higher than our estimate; so that on the whole the net profit will not be found to be rated too high.

If proper care is taken to cleanse the sap, to clarify the syrup, to granulate the sugar, and to drain it of its heavy particles by placing it in a cask perforated with holes at the bottom, the sugar will be at least equal to the coarser qualities imported, and we doubt not may be made to equal the best. If our farmers would give that attention to this important subject, which it demands, a quantity of sugar, might be furnished which would go far to meet our wants, and add essentially to the wealth of the nation.

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OPPOSITION.

MR. BURDICK, *I send you some extracts from a Speech made in the H. of R. by Mr. Forsyth (of Geo.) during the recent sitting of Congress; and have taken the liberty to attach a note to the same. I am, &c. Lucius.*

Mr. Forsyth said—"An Hon. gentleman from N. H. (Mr. Webster) has said, that the minority know the limits of constitutional opposition—beyond these they will not travel—up to them they will march fearlessly. They are not of a school in which insurrection is taught as a virtue. They will not seek promotion through the paths of sedition, nor qualify themselves to serve their country in any of the high departments of its government, by making rebellion the first element of the political science. I admire the manliness of the sentiment, and the beauty of the language in which it is expressed. The one is a poof of the strength of his understanding; the other of the purity of his taste. But how is this declaration to be reconciled to other remarks which have been expressed here? We have been amused with critical dissertations upon the strength of the eastern states—upon their abhorrence of oppression. Custom-houses and custom-house officers have been threatened with destruction. Is physical strength to settle the great constitutional questions which have been raised in the present day? The offices and officers created and appointed by the constituted authorities, can only be put down by the point of the bayonet. Gentlemen say they do not advise the people to pursue this course. They only tell them such a course would be justifiable. They do not recommend the recurrence to force, but they say if the constitution is violated, such force is proper and necessary. And we have been told more than once, that we have violated the constitution and oppressed the people of the east. Such doctrines are not reconcilable with the opinions of the gentleman from N. Hampshire; whatever may be his case, some of the party of which he is a member are willing to make rebellion, if not the first at least one of the elements of their political science. What has become of that judiciary heretofore considered the safeguard of the constitutional rights of the people—the check upon legislative usurpations?—Are its members changed—have they become time-servers and sycophants to the dominant party—do they fear the responsibility of deciding on such important questions? The members of the court are not changed. The idol of the opposition is still head of the judicial tribunals. The judges are not tremblers or time-servers. That court which on a question of mere jurisdiction travelled out of the record to express an opinion against the administration of their country, will court the responsi-

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bility of pronouncing judgment against them, if they are not forbidden by principles too strong to be reasoned down.

It is impossible to leave this subject without adverting to the conduct of a portion of the legislature of Massachusetts, the direct tendency of which has been to lead to a separation of the union. Inflammatory resolutions, violent complaints of the injustice and oppression of the general government have been heaped upon each other, to stimulate public prejudice, to prepare the public mind for stronger and more decided steps. Think not, sir, I advert to these things from any apprehension that these schemes will be effectual. I mention them to express my profound contempt for their impotent madness.

The leaders of these factious spirits are prevented from carrying their wishes into operation by two powerful divinities—interest and fear. The love of union is yet sufficiently strong, in defiance of artifice and falsehood, to strike down the ruffian who dares to lift his sacrilegious hand against the constitution by which that union is to be perpetuated.—These infatuated leaders have not the nerve to carry into execution their mad designs. He who cowers under the falcon eye of an indignant adversary, will not court the fiery glance of angry steel.*

But if there is to be found a leader who to the necessary corruption and to deadly ambition adds the nerve requisite to perform the "firstlings of his heart;" if by his influence madmen enough were to enlist under his banners, the eye of reason may look fearlessly beyond the immediate consequences to the final result. That result is not dubious. The elements of society may be set in motion, may mingle in dreadful strife; the earth may rock to its foundations, but not one stone of the fabric of our government will be shaken from its place. Dreadful will be the consequences—horrible the scenes which will probably ensue. The fairest region of our country may become a "desert wild." The poor man's cottage and the rich man's palace may together be crumbled to dust. The blood of the innocent and the guilty, of the recreant and the brave may mingle in one common stream—but one consolation is still left to virtue; those who raised the tempest will be the the first victims of its fury."

* *Elegant as this metaphor may be in point of composition, it is, in my opinion, reprehensively if not vulgarly applied, supposing it to allude to the Hon. Mr. Quincy of the senate of Massachusetts, who during the last session, happened to faint when making a speech in answer to the Hon. Mr. Holmes. To take advantage of* such *an incident for the purpose of either bestowing ridicule or contumely, is unworthy the character of a* gentleman, *and is fit only for* blackguards. *Much* coarse *vulgarity issued from some newspapers on this incident, and gave no credit to its authors. I am a political friend of Mr. Forsyth, and of administration; but I abhor* such *ungenerous personal allusions. I am for* argument, *not* abuse. L.

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LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Harvard College, Cambridge.

First appropriation towards it granted 1636; in 1637 the college was erected at Newtown, which in the following year was called Cambridge; and in 1639 it was enacted that it be called Harvard College. In 1642 the General Court established a Board of Overseers. In 1650 the Charter of the Corporation was granted, to be styled the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and were authorised to hold real estate not exceeding 500*l.* per annum. By an act of 1657 the doings of the president and fellows have immediate force and effect. The constitution of the commonwealth recognizes and confirms the powers of the corporation and overseers, reserving to the legislature such control over the college as was possessed by the legislature of the late province.

FORMER PRESIDENTS—From 1640 Rev. Henry Dunster—1654 Rev. Charles Chauncy—1672 Rev. Leonard Hoar, M. D.— 1675 Rev. Urian Oakes.—1682 Dr. John Rogers, A.M.—1685 Rev. Increase Mather, D.D.—1701 Rev. Samuel Willard, vice president—1708 Hon. John Leverett, F.R.S.—1725 Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth—1737 Rev. Edward Holyoke—1770 Rev. Samuel Locke, D.D.—1774 Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D.—1781 Rev. Jos Willard, D.D LL.D.—1806 Rev. Samuel Webber, D D.—1810 Rev. John T. Kirkland, D.D. LL.D.

Board of Overseers—The Governor, Lt. Governor, Hon. Council and Senate, President of the college, and Ministers of the congregational churches in Cambridge, West Cambridge, Brighton, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester. John Lathrop, D.D. *secretary of the board.*

Corporation—John T. Kirkland, D.D. LL.D. *President.* John Lathrop, D.D. Hon Christopher Gore, LL.D. John Lowell, A.M. Hon John Phillips, A. M. Rev. William E. Channing, A.M. *fellows.* Hon. John Davis, LL.D. *treasurer.*

Professors, Tutors, &c.—John Warren, Hersey professor of anatomy and surgery—John C. Warren, adjunct professor of same—Aaron Dexter, Erving professor of chemistry and materia medica—John Gorham, adjunct professor of same—William D. Peck, Mass. prof. of natural history—James Jackson, Hersey prof. of the theory and practice of medicine—Henry Ware, Hollis professor of theology—Levi Hedge, college professor of logic, metaphysics, and ethics—Levi Frisbie, college profes. of latin—Joseph McKean, Boylston prof. of rhetoric and oratory—Sidney Willard, Hancock prof. of Hebrew and other oriental languages, and of the English language—John Farrar, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philos.—Ashur Ware, college professor of Greek—Andrews Norton, librarian—Walter Cranston, tutor of Greek—Joseph G. Kendall, William Phillips, tutors of geography, geometry, natural philosophy, and elements of astronomy—Jos. G. Cogswell, tutor of Latin.—Nathaniel L. Frothingham, instructer of rhetoric and oratory—John White, regent—Jonathan M. Wainwright, proctor—Nicholas Faucon, instructer of French language—Caleb Gannet, steward.

Vacations—First, four weeks and two days from commencement:

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Second, seven weeks from the 4th Friday in December: Third, two weeks from the second Friday in May.

Terms of admission to the Freshman or lowest class—1814. Every person admitted, must be thoroughly acquainted with the grammar of the latin and greek languages, and with the following books, viz. Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora, Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, and with the following rules of arithmetic, viz. notation, simple and compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction, and single rule of three. He must be able to translate english into latin correctly.——In 1815, ancient and modern geography, and, in 1816, the whole of arithmetic, will be required in addition to the above.

Commencement is on the last Wednesday of August. The exhibitions of the students are in the college chapel, 3d Tuesday in Oct. last Tuesday in April, and the Tuesday in the week preceding commencement.

Andover Theological Institution, founded 1807.

Board of Trustees, Elipht. Pearson, D. D. president; Hon. Oliver Wendell, vice president; Samuel Farrar, esq. treasurer; Mark Newman, A. M. clerk; Hon. Wm. Phillips, Jedidiah Morse, D.D. Hon. John Phillips of Andover, Hon. John Phillips of Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Rev. Daniel Dana, Abiel Holmes, D. D. John Adams, A. M. and Mr. Samuel H. Walley.

Board of Visitors, Wm. Bartlett, esq. president; Samuel Spring, D. D. secretary; Timothy Dwight, D. D. Moses Brown, esq. and Hon George Bliss.

Professors, Eliphalet Porter, A.M. Bartlett professor of rhetoric, —Leonard Woods, D.D. Abbot professor of Christian theology—Moses Stuart, A.M. association professor of sacred literature.

Vacations. First, 6 weeks from first Tuesday in May—Second, 6 weeks from fourth Wednesday in September.

Williams College, Williamstown.

Incorporated 1793. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D. President. Daniel Dewey, esq. Treasurer. David Noble, esq. Secretary. Hon. Daniel Dewey, Professor of law and civil polity; Chester Dewey, Professer of mathematics and natural philosophy; Sam'l. M. Emerson and Amatus Robbins, A. M. Tutors.

Commencement—1st Wednesday in Sept.—*Vacations*—First, 5 weeks from Commencement—Second, 4 weeks from 2d Wednesday in Jan.—Third, 3 weeks from 2d Wednesday in May.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, incorporated 1794.

Board of Trustees, Jesse Appleton, D.D. A.A.S. President—William Jenks, A.M. Vice President—Hon. Benjamin J. Porter, Treasurer—Hon. John Frothingham, Rev. Thomas Lancaster, Alden Bradford, esq. Rev. Elijah Kellogg, S. S. Wilde, esq. Rev. Josiah Winship, Charles Coffin, esq. Rev. Hezekiah Packard, Hon. Prentiss Mellen.

Board of Overseers—Hon. David Sewall, LL.D. President, Samuel Freeman, esq. Vice President, John Abbot, A. M. Secretary.

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Professors and Tutors—John Abbot, A.M. Professor of the Latin and Greek languages. Parker Cleaveland, A.M. Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. William Jenks, A.M. Professor of the oriental languages and English language. David Brigham, A.M. Tutor.

Commencement—First Wednesday in September.

Vacations—First, 4 weeks from commencement; second, 6 weeks from first Wednesday in January; third, 3 weeks from third Wednesday in May.

Phi Beta Kappa.

Anniversary at Cambridge, the day after Commencement. Hon. Josiah Quincy, *president*, Loammi Baldwin, esq. *vice president*, Andrews Norton, A. M. *corresponding and recording secretary.*

American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Incorporated 1780. John T. Kirkland, D.D. LL.D. *vice president*, Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, *treasurer*, John Farrar, A.M. *recording secretary*, Hon. Josiah Quincy, *corresponding secretary*, John Lathrop, D. D. *librarian*, John Gorham, M.B. *cabinet keeper.*

Boston Athenæum.

Incorporated 1807. John Davis, LL.D. *vice president*, Joseph Tilden, esq. *treasurer*, William S. Shaw, esq. *secretary and librarian.* Peter O. Thacher, Robert H. Gardiner, H. G. Otis, James Perkins, Samuel Dexter, Richard Sullivan, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, *trustees.*

Salem Athenæum.

Edward A. Holyoke, *president*, William S. Gray, *treasurer*, J. S. Appleton, *clerk*, Octavius Pickering, *librarian.*

Newburyport Athenæum.

Incorporated 1810. Rev. John Andrews, *president*, William B. Bannister, *treasurer.*

American Antiquarian Society.

Incorporated 1812. Isaiah Thomas, esq. *president*, William D. Peck, *first vice president*, William Paine, M.D. *second do.*; Hon. Timothy Bigelow, Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, Edward Bangs, esq. George Gibbs, esq. Rev. William Bentley, Dr. Redford Webster, and Benjamin Russell, esq. *counsellors*; Rev. Dr. T. M. Harris, *corresponding secretary*, Rev. William Jenks, *assistant do.* Samuel M. Burnside, esq. *recording secretary*, John Lathrop, jun. *assistant do.* Isaiah Thomas, jun. *treasurer.*

Boston Library.

Incorporated 1794. Charles Callender, *librarian*, Nathan Webb, esq. *secretary.*

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Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

Instituted 1791, incorporated 1794. Christopher Gore, LL.D *president*, Hon. Josiah Quincy, *treasurer*, Rev. Joseph M'Kean, *recording secretary*, Abiel Holmes, D.D. *corresponding secretary*, Joseph Tilden, esq. *librarian*, Dr. Redford Webster, *cabinet keeper.*

Social Law Library, Boston.

Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, *president*, Hon. Charles Jackson, *treasurer.*

Second Social Library in Boston.

Incorporated 1806. Daniel Staniford, *librarian*, Peter Osgood, *treasurer*, E. P. Hartshorn, *secretary.*

Theological Library.

Incorporated 1807. John Lathrop, D.D. *president*, Rev. Charles Lowell, *treasurer*, Rev. J. Smith, *librarian*, Rev. Samuel Cary, *secretary.*—Library in the vestry of the first church, Chauncey Place.

Faustus Association, Boston.

Instituted 1805. Benjamin Russell, esq. *president*, Ensign Lincoln, *treasurer*, Edmund Munroe, *librarian*, David Francis, *secretary.*

FREE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Burdick. *Speaking on the $25,000,000 Loan Bill, during the recent session of Congress, Mr. Gaston, of N. C. observed—*

"But, sir, this enormous sum is wanted not for these purposes; it is avowedly not necessary, except to carry on the scheme of invasion and conquest against the Canadas. To this scheme I have never been a friend; but to its prosecution *now*, I have invincible objections, founded on considerations of justice, humanity and national policy. These objections I wish to explain and enforce, and thus avail myself of an opportunity of discussing some of the most interesting topics which grow out of the alarming state of the nation. I fear that all I can do will avail nothing; but, sir, representing a respectable portion of the American people who are suffering with peculiar severity from the pressure of this unfortunate and mismanaged war; who, with me, believe no good is to grow out of it, and who apprehend, from its continuance, evils, compared with which all we have yet suffered are but trifles light as air—I should be unfaithful to them and myself if I did not interpose my best efforts to arrest the downhill career of ruin. In performing this duty, I shall certainly say the things I do think. Endeavouring to use such language only as is consistent with self respect and decency towards those who differ from me in opinion, I mean freely to exercise the right which belongs to my station.

"Right! did I say, Sir? The expression is inaccurate; once indeed there did exist in this house the right of free discussion.

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It was once deemed a constitutional privilege for every member to bring forward any proposition he deemed beneficial to the country, and support it by whatever arguments he could adduce: to offer amendments to the propositions of others, so as to render them, in his judgment, more unexceptionable; and to state the reasons of his dissent from any measure on which he was called to vote, and endeavour to impress his opinion on others. No doubt a vast portion of the people of this republic yet believe that such is the course of proceedings here. Little do they dream of the complicated machinery, by means of which every privilege, except that of thinking, is made to depend on the pleasure of the country, the whim of the majority. By certain interpolations into our practice, but which no where shew their hideous front in our written code, the system of suppressing the liberty of speech is brought to a degree of perfection that almost astonishes its authors. A gentleman wishes to bring forward an original proposition—he must first state it, and obtain permission from a majority of the house, to let it be considered, before he can shew the propriety of adopting it, or to ask even for a decision upon it Thus is annihilated the right of originating a proposition.—But a proposition is originated by others, it is passed through the ordeal of consideration, and he is desirous of amending its defects, or of opposing its impropriety. This is, perhaps, deemed inconvenient by the majority. It may give them trouble, or bring forward a discussion which they do not wish the people to hear, or detain them too long from their dinners—a new species of legerdemain is resorted to. The *previous question*, utterly perverted from its original and legitimate use, is demanded: the demand is supported by a majority. In an instant all the proposed amendments disappear; every tongue is so fettered, that it can utter but aye or no, and the proposition becomes a law without deliberation, without correction, and without debate. And this process is called legislation! And the hall in which these goodly doing are transacted is sometimes termed the temple of liberty! Sir, this procedure must be corrected, or freedom is rejected from her citadel, and wounded in her very vitals.—Inconveniences also result to the majority from this tyrannical exercise of power, sufficient, perhaps, to counterbalance all the benefits which can be derived from it. Gentlemen often complain that the minority do not pursue the practice which is adopted by minorities elsewhere. In England, say they, the opposition address the house and the nation only on great fundamental questions involving disputed principles, and do not hang on the skirts of every bill, fighting the ministry, though all the details of their measures. Why is not the same course pursued here? The answer is obvious. Here the minority are not allowed to bring forward these great fundmental questions—they have no opportunity of shewing their views, except such as may be casually afforded by some measure of the majority, on which they are good natured enough to allow debate. Unless they avail themselves of such a bill in every stage of it, as a peg on which to hang their observations, they must be utterly mute."

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MISSIONARY AND BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians in N. America.

Incorporated 1787. Hon. William Phillips, *president*, John Lathrop, D. D. *vice-pres.* Abiel Holmes, D. D. *sec.* Rev. William E. Channing, *assistant sec.* Samuel H. Walley, *treasurer.*

Massachusetts Missionary Society.

Instituted 1799, incorporated 1808. Daniel Hopkins, D.D. *president*, Jeremiah Evarts, *treasurer*, Samuel Worcester, *secretary.*

Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society.

Incorporated 1808. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. *president*, Rev. Joseph Grafton, *vice-president*, Ensign Lincoln, *treasurer*, Rev. Daniel Sharp, *secretary.*

Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Thomas Baldwin, *president*, Joseph Grafton, *vice-president*, James Loring, *treasurer*, Ensign Lincoln, *recording secretary*, Daniel Sharp, *corresponding secretary.*

Boston Foreign Mission Society.

William Phillips, *president*, Samuel Salisbury, *vice-president*, Jeremiah Evarts, *treasurer*, Joshua Huntington, *secretary*, Benjamin Greene, *auditor.*

Salem Foreign Mission Society.

Ebenezer Beckford, *president*, John Jenks, *treasurer*, Samuel Walker, *secretary*, Eliphalet Kimball, *auditor.*

Berkshire and Columbia Missionary Society.

Beriah Hotchkin, *president*, Alvan Hyde, *secretary.*

Hampshire Missionary Society, Northampton.

Incorporated 1804. Joseph Lyman, D.D. *president*, Ruggles Woodbridge, *treasurer*, Enoch Hale, *secretary.*

Evangelical Missionary Society, Lancaster.

Instituted 1807. Elijah Brigham, *president*, Ezra Ripley, *vice president*, Benjamin Heywood, *treasurer*, Nathaniel Thayer, *rec. and cor. secretary.*

Piscataqua Missionary Society, Portsmouth.

David Sewall, *president.*

Maine Missionary Society.

Incorporated 1809. Samuel Eaton, *president*, Ammi R. Mitchell, *treasurer*, Eliphalet Gillet, *secretary.*

New-Hampshire Missionary Society.

Elihu Thayer, *president*, Ethan Smith, *secretary.*

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Brunswick and Topsham Foreign Mission Society.

Benjamin J. Porter, *president*, John Perry, *secretary*.

Portland Foreign Mission Society.

Samuel Freeman, *president*, Edward Payson, *vice president*, Levi Cutter, *treasurer*, Woodbury Storer, *secretary*, John P. Thurston, *auditor*.

Merrimack Branch of Foreign Missionary Society.

Instituted 1812. Thomas M. Clark, *president*, Richard Bartlett, *treasurer*, Samuel Tenney, *secretary*, Daniel Dana, *auditor*.

Eastern Society for promoting the Knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, &c. in the District of Maine.

Samuel Freeman, *president*, John Abbot, *treasurer*, William Jenks, *secretary*.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Maine—Gen. Henry Sewall, Jesse Appleton, D.D. *New-Hampshire*—John Langdon, LL.D. Seth Payson, D.D. *Vermont*—Henry Davis, D.D. *Massachusetts*—Joseph Lyman, D.D. Samuel Spring, D.D. Hon. William Phillips, William Bartlett, esq. Hon. John Hooker, Jedidiah Morse, D.D. Samuel Worcester, D.D. Jeremiah Evarts, esq. *Rhode-Island*—His Excellency William Jones. *Connecticut*—Gen. Jedidiah Huntington, John Treadwell, LL.D. Timothy Dwight, D.D. LL.D. Rev. Calvin Chapin. *New York*—John Jay, LL.D. Egbert Benson, LL.D. Alex. Proudfit, D.D. Eliphalet Nott, D.D. *New Jersey*—Ashbel Green, D.D. Samuel Miller, D.D. Rev. James Richards. *Pennsylvania*—Robert Ralston, esq.

Board of Commissioners of the Society in Scotland for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Hon. Oliver Wendell, *president*, James White, esq. *treasurer*, Jedidiah Morse, D.D. *secretary*, Rev. John Codman, *assistant secretary*.

Bath Foreign Mission Society.

Rev. William Jenks, *president*, Rev. John Ellingwood, *vice president*.

Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Instituted 1803, incorporated 1807. Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D. *president*, Caleb Gannet, esq. *treasurer*, Abiel Holmes, D.D. *clerk*, Jedidiah Morse, D.D. *secretary*, Rev. William Greenough, *librarian*.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety, and Charity.

Established 1805. John Lathrop, D.D. *president*, Eliphalet Porter, D.D. *vice president*, Elisha Clap, A. M. *treasurer*, Rev. Samuel Ripley, *secretary*.

Bible Society of Massachusetts.

Instituted July, 1809. Hon. William Phillips, *president*, John Lathrop, D.D. *vice president*, John Tappan, *treasurer*, Rev. Samuel C. Thacher, *corresponding secretary*, Rev. John Pierce, *recording secretary*.

Salem Bible Society.

Incorporated 1811. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D. *president*, William S. Gray, *treasurer*, Thomas Barnard, D.D. *corresponding secretary*, Rev. Abiel Abbot, *recording sec.*

Salem Bible Translation and Foreign Mission Society.

Instituted 1812. Rev. Lucius Bolles, *president*, Ebenezer Seccomb, *treasurer*, John Moriarty, *corresponding secretary*, Michael Shepherd, *recording secretary*,

Maine Bible Society.

Instituted 1809. Samuel Dean, D.D. *president*, Hon. Samuel Freeman, *treasurer*, Rev. Edward Payson, *corresponding secretary*, Oliver Bray, esq. *recording sec.*

Merrimack Bible Society, Newburyport.

Incorporated 1810. Samuel Spring, D.D. *president*, Richard Pike, esq. *treasurer*, Rev. Daniel Dana, *corresponding secretary*, William Woart, esq. *recording secretary*.

Hampden Bible Society.

Joseph Lathrop, D.D. *president*, Dr. William Sheldon, *treasurer*, Rev. Samuel Osgood, *secretary*.

New-Hampshire Bible Society.

Instituted 1812. Hon. John Langdon, *president*, Seth Payson, D.D. *vice president*, Jonathan Wilkins, esq. *treasurer*, Rev. John H. Church, *secretary*.

Society for the education of pious young men for the ministry, Hallowell.

Instituted 1812. Rev. Edward Payson, *president*, Hon. Ammi R. Mitchell, *treasurer*, Rev. Asa Lyman, *secretary*.

Baptist Education Fund, Boston.

Thomas Baldwin, D.D. *chairman*, Heman Lincoln, *treasurer*, Rev. Elisha Williams, *secretary*.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF HISTORY. While in contemplating human affairs, the rise and decline of nations, with the causes that have contributed thereto, the advancement of some to civilization, science and arts, the elapse of others into barbarism, the progress of general knowledge, the influence of climate, government, and laws upon the character of man; the philosopher will be enabled to derive much of wise, useful and moral information.

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"SAILORS' RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE."

Mr. SURDICK, *Among the many interesting Speeches made in the last National Legislature, Mr. Shipherd's of New-York, on the subject of seamen, war, &c. was celebrated. I wish you to preserve the following selection from his Speech.* *A Lover of Seamen.*

"Now, sir, let us inquire who are the men, that most loudly complain for the violation of "*sailors' rights and free trade.*" Merchants? no. Those concerned in the navigation, the only employers of sailors? no. But men who rarely ever saw a ship or sailor. These men who have not, or ever will have any concern with foreign commerce or navigation, not only feel the most aggrieved by the impressment; but, strange to tell, they seem to know much more about the number and circumstances of the impressed, than the very men who own the ships and employ the hands; and we are considered guilty of a barbarous incredulity, if we doubt the testimony of those gentlemen, when opposed to the evidence of men, who employ the sailors, and who live in the great commercial cities of the union.

Gentlemen from the interior possess amazing tenderness —they profess to feel a melting sympathy for their sufferings, and burn with indignation to avenge their wrongs, while the north and east, who employ nine-tenths of the sailors of the union, are so hard, they cannot feel for, and so blind they cannot perceive those mighty wrongs and agonies, so pathetically described on the other side, of the suffering sailors kidnapped by the unrelenting Britons. There is good reason why they neither feel nor see. The evils complained of, exist chiefly in the distempered imaginations of party zealots, are seen with jaundiced eyes; hence men with good sight and cool heads, are not beset with these phantoms.

Mr. Chairman, I have pointed out the men who are fighting for "*free trade and sailors rights*," and I have shewn you the men, whom gentlemen charge as being the enemies of both. Who are the former? men who have no immediate interest in the subject of controversy; who are the latter? men who have acquired the support of themselves, their very subsistence, their wealth, by ships and by sailors. The former must have no experimental knowledge; the latter perfectly acquainted with every minutiæ.

The very sailors, sir, for whose grievances you continue the war, I venture to say, have been, and still are, opposed to your policy.

They, like other men, must regard their interests, so far as to value the services, from whence they obtain a subsistence. They can have no greater fancy for a system of

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starvation than other men. It is true in profession, you are securing to them important rights ; but in practice, you are annihilating the occupation for which they are only fitted ; you have "taken away that on which they live ;" you have robbed them of their bread. Before the war was declared, before any of those abominable restrictions which have maimed, crippled and annihilated our navigation, were fastened upon it, the sailors whose interests lies so near the hearts of the majority, notwithstanding the dangers of impressment, had not the least inclination to abandon the ocean ; the high wages allowed them all the support, all the affluence, the heart of a sailor desires ; food, clothes, grog and tobacco. How is it now sir, in redressing their wrongs, you have destroyed their rights. They have been, and still are compelled to pine in want on your shores, live on charity, or seek that employment and subsistence, which their country has denied them, in the vessels of the enemy ; yes sir, thousands of the very men, whose supposed injuries have produced such calamities to this nation, have sought employment from the nation, whose barbarity, as pretended, fills the sailor's heart with terror and dismay.

You will perceive, sir, the effect of your officious benevolence to the American Tars, you must perceive the melancholy fruits of your overweening fondness, to intermeddle with a concern, you neither understood or regarded. There is no fiction here, the facts are true.

Can you then, sir, wish any stronger evidence of the impolicy of your measures, than to see the foundation of your resentments pronounced ; practically pronounced fictitious ; the merchant struggling, notwithstanding restrictions, to gain the element where the government pronounced his interests in jeopardy, and preferring the risk to the safety you tender him.

The sailor, whose cause it is said we are fighting, seeking protection, employment and support, from his despoiler.

Sir, who can be so blind as to believe your professions sincere ? - that you have laid your restrictions upon commerce from a friendship to that commerce ; that you have declared war from a sincere desire to benefit the sailor, or the employment by which he lives. Experiments are not green ; gentlemen must have learned the baneful effects of their policy long before war was declared, and the opinions of men who best know, and are most interested in giving correct information.

It is a truth, sir, no one can contradict, that the party in power have ever been the foes of commerce, navigation, and all their appendages. From Mr. Jefferson down, the benefit of abandoning the ocean has been constantly urged. Long have they contended that our true policy consisted in

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leaving altogether the carrying even of our own productions to the carriers of Europe, and become terrapins. Indeed, the object was entertained with so much fondness by the late President, that in the raptures of prophetic vision, his strong passion burst forth while describing the glorious day "*when the planter and manufacturer should be seated side by side.*" And, sir, this pleasing mania is by no means confined to that great inventor of modern *hydrophobia ;* the last message of the President to this house at the opening of the session, after recounting the splendid victories and splendid failures of the last campaign, congratulates us upon one glorious advantage gained by the war,—that the people have been driven from commerce to manufactories ; that our losses and disasters are overbalanced by this acquisition, This, although not a literal quotation from the message, is its only obvious meaning.

An honorable colleague of mine (Mr. Taylor) some time since availed himself of this text, when speaking on the army bill, and delivered us a comment upon it to enforce the truth of the President's statement. I need not multiply proof that the party in power, from the beginning, have been the acknowledged foe of commerce and navigation. What blind infatuation then must bewilder the mind that can believe this war was declared to maintain "*Sailors' rights and free trade ?*"

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the report of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, (W. JONES) Jan 8, 1814, the monies actually received into the treasury during the year ending Sept 30, 1813, was $37,544,954 93

The payments from the treasury during the same period was 30,928,855 19

Remaining in the treasury, 30th Sept. 1813 6,978,75 : 43

The expenditures for the year 1814, authorised by law, were estimated at $45,350,000
And there remained to be provided by loans, 29,350,000

According to the report of the new Secretary of the Treasury, (G. W. CAMPBELL) March 28, 1814, the receipts during the year 1814 was estimated, viz.

From the proceeds of the customs	6,500,000	
Public lands	600,000	
Direct tax	2,000,000	
Internal duties	1,800,000	
Postage and incidental receipts	50,0000	
		$10,950,000

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston.

Incorporated 1781. John Warren, M.D. *president*, Joshua Fisher, M.D. *vice president*, Thomas Welsh, M.D. *corresponding secretary*, John C. Warren, M.D. *recording secretary*, John Dixwell, M. D. *librarian and cabinet keeper*, John G. Coffin, M.D. *treasurer*.

Essex Branch of Massachusetts Medical Society.

Instituted 1805. Edward A. Holyoke, M.D. *president*, John Fisher, M D *vice president*.

Boston Medical Library.

Instituted 1805. Thomas J. Parker, M.D. *librarian*, George Bates, *treasurer*, William Gamage, M.D. *secretary*.

Massachusetts General Hospital Association.

Hon. William Phillips, *president*, Hon. William Gray, *vice president*, James Prince, esq. *treasurer*.

New-Hampshire Medical Society.

Incorporated 1791. Ammi R. Cutter, M.D. *president*, Nathan Smith, M. D. *vice president*.

Kennebeck Medical Association.

Instituted 1797. Officers elected 2d Wednesday in June annually.

Kine Pock Institution.

Founded by Hon. William Gray, for the gratuitous inoculation of seamen. Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D. Physician and Director.

RETALIATION.

MR. BURDICK, *Mr. Cheeves (of S.C.) speaking on the subject of Retaliation, &c. during a debate in the last National Legislature, remarked,—*

"The gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) has said this is a foreign cause. If I did not consider it to be an American cause I would abjure and abandon it. I am not unaware that by the protection given to naturalized citizens, some men of the worthless and flagitious character, which was so strongly depicted by the gentleman from New York, will be embraced: but the bounties of a government acting necessarily by general rules, like some of those which Providence dispenses in this life, must fall without discrimination on the good and on the bad. The cause, however, is not therefore a

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bad or a foreign cause. It is the cause of the justice, the honor, the sworn faith of the government and the people—of the native people of the soil, who are bound to redeem the pledge they have given to their naturalized brethren to protect them; and if some unworthy men take refuge under the sanctuary of its protecting shade, they will seek it and enjoy it, as the felon was used to do who fled to the foot of the altar of that religion which he had trampled on and abused, but which did not therefore reject him from its holy asylum.

"And now, Sir, from all that I have said, I think I am authorized to conclude, that, while I admit perpetual allegiance to be a principle of the municipal law of England and of civilized states generally, the power of naturalization is exercised, at the same time, by all those states; and that they are compatible with each other. That the right of retaliation does not depend on questions of allegiance, naturalization or expatriation, but on the laws and usages of civilized war. That these concede to belligerent sovereigns the right of protecting by retaliation, if necessary, not only their naturalized subjects, but all those who fight under their banners. That all persons taken in arms, without regard to their allegiance, are to be treated as prisoners of war, deserters only excepted—and that the fate of these also is generally mitigated.

"I will add one word on the duty of the Executive. It is the general duty of the Executive to protect, by retaliation, if necessary, all those who fight the battles of the country. But this is a duty which is to be governed by circumstances, and to be executed with great caution and sobriety, but with equal decision and firmness. If government has been pledged to protect those who have borne arms, whether naturalized or not, it ought to extend that protection at every hazard and by every sacrifice which may result from a judicious exercise of the right of retaliation. It ought certainly to embrace all naturalized citizens. In relation to British subjects, who have not been naturalized, who may be in the army, they ought to be permitted immediately to retire from the service, if government has the least hesitation in extending to them an equal protection with its naturalized or native citizens. Indeed it appears to me it would be its best policy at once to permit every British subject in the service to retire—I believe it would not diminish our forces a battalion—and then steadily and firmly defend the lives of those who have been naturalized. Thus to circumscribe our duties and strengthen our resolution to perform them.

"The gentleman from N. Y. (Mr. Grosvenor) has said, I believe, that if the chief magistrate execute this threat of retaliation, and one drop of American blood be shed in consequence, his soul will be crimsoned with it. I will, on the other hand, say, if he shall fail to retaliate, if circumstances shall unfortunately require and authorize such a conduct, whatever may be the sentence of our day, posterity, judging more justly, will lament the degradation of the country, and will pity, if it do not more severely censure the weakness of the magistrate who failed to do his duty and support the character of the nation."

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ACADEMIES.

North Yarmouth Academy, incorporated Feb. 4, 1814.—*Phillips Academy*, Andover, 1780.—*Fryeburg Academy*, 1792. Rev. Amos J. Cook, preceptor.—*Bristol Academy*, Taunton, 1792. Luther Bailey, preceptor; Prudence Williams, preceptress.—*New-Salem Academy*, 1795. Phinehas Johnson, A. B. preceptor.—*Sandwich Academy*, 1804. Moses Webster, A. B. preceptor; Miss Nancy Dean, preceptress.—*Dummer Academy*, Newbury, 1782. Rev. Abiel Abbot.—*Leicester Academy*, 1784. Josiah Clark, preceptor, Amos Nurse, assistant.—*Hallowell Academy*, 1791. Jonathan Curtis, A. M.—*Berwick Academy*, 1791. Wm. A. Tompson.—*Washington Academy*, Machias, 1792.—*Marblehead Academy*, 1792. Samuel Greele, A. M.—*Plymouth Academy*, Bridgewater, 1793. Zedekiah Sanger, jun.—*Westfield Academy*, June 17, 1793.—*Groton Academy*, 1793. James Weston.—*Westford Academy*, 1793. Naham H. Groce.—*Portland Academy*, 1794. Nathaniel Carter.—*Deerfield Academy*, 1797. Aaron Arms.—*Derby Academy*, Hingham, 1797. Daniel Kimball, A. M.—*Milton Academy*, 1798. Rev. Warren Pierce.—*Framingham Academy*, 1799. Geo. Morey, A. B.—*Lincoln Academy*, Newcastle, 1801.—*Franklin Academy*, George Parker, A. B.—*Nantucket Academy*, 1801. Cyrus Peirce.—*Berkshire Academy*, Lenox, Feb. 22, 1803. L. Gleason.—*Gorham Academy*, 1803.—*Hampden Academy*, 1803.—*Bluehill Academy*, 1803. Elias Upton, A. M.—*Bradford Academy*, 1804. Richard Kimball, A. B.—*Hebron Academy*, 1804. Joseph Myrick.—*Monson Academy*, 1804.—*Lynn Academy*, 1805.—*Bath Academy*, 1805.—*Day's Academy*, Wrentham, 1806. John L. Parkhurst, A. B.—*Middlesex Female Academy*, 1806.—*Pittsfield Female Academy*, 1807.—*Farmington Academy*, 1807.—*Canaan Academy*, 1807.—*Warren Academy*, 1808. Arnold Gray, A. B.—*Belfast Academy*, 1808.—*Bridgetown Academy*, 1808. Bazaleel Cushman.—*Bath Female Academy*, 1808. Harriet Low, preceptress.—*Wiscasset Academical Association*, 1808. Moses Shaw, preceptor.—*Phillips Limerick Academy*, 1808. Rev. William Gregg.—*Monmouth Academy*, June 19, 1809.—*Middleborough Academy*.—*Saco Academy*, 1810. Abel Lyman.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES—JAN. 1, 1813.

DOMESTIC DEBT—exclusive of the sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund,	$65,114,613 75
SINKING FUND—Foreign debt	12,200,000
Domestic do.	33,459,063 98
Grand total,	$98,573,677 73

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IMPORTANCE OF CANADA.

MR. BURDICK, *I wish you to insert in your Political Record, the following observations of Mr. Cheeves (of S. C.) delivered lately in Congress; by doing which, you will evince your impartiality, and gratify* *Many.*

Mr. Cheeves remarked—"I agree with gentlemen who say that G. Britain will not surrender Canada Its value for its trade and supplies is not the favorite view in which that possession is considered by the British nation. It is connected with the most brilliant era of their history—that of the wars of Chatham. They would part with twenty sugar islands rather than give up the barren rock of Cape Diamond. They consider it as one of the most brilliant ornaments of the British crown. It is inseparable from events which emblazon the pages of their history—which animate the eloquence of their orators—which give confidence to their statesmen, and inspire with valor their soldiers and with patriotism their people. The peasant who has not learnt his alphabet, can read in that possession his country's glory, and in a rapid and intuitive glance see the pride and power of France and Spain humbled by the British arms. In imagination he stands upon the cliffs of Quebeck, and, looking down from the fearful height on the flood beneath, admires the daring valor which ventured to assail its lofty battlements. In imagination he treads the plains of Abraham and talks (as he had heard his fathers talk) of Wolfe and of Montcalm, and how they beat the French, and how the manly, mighty counsels of Chatham elevated the character of his country and spread her glory through the world. Now, sir, it appears to me, that this state of things presents the happiest means of carrying on the war with a reasonable hope of attaining its just object—an honorable peace. We have at our doors, within the reach of our most effectual blows a possession highly vulnerable, which our enemy greatly prizes and will most reluctantly suffer to be wrested from him. Consider these circumstances and connect them with the many other inducements which G. B has to make peace with us, and it would seem, if we are true to ourselves, if we exhibit an honorable spirit and make a manly effort, we will effect an honorable peace at no distant day.

"Sir, G. Britain needs and ought to desire a peace with this country. What inducements has she to continue the war! All we demand she can grant without affecting her interests, her honor, or her pride. We only want a security against the abuse of her power. By the continuance of the war she cannot add to her power, or her glory, or her gains. How can she add to her power? No one imagines, if she could conquer, that she could retain a foot on our territory. Her glory! On this point she has every thing to lose and nothing to gain. Could she capture every vessel of war we have, when the superior force with which she would do it, is considered, it could add nothing to her national renown. It is a war which can yield her no laurels. Nor can it yield her any pecuniary advantage. This is to be sought with us in the paths of peace.

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What on the other hand are her inducements to put an end to the war? The Expence of the war is alone sufficient It is a war on her part whose effects can bear no proportion to its expense It is in its nature vastly expensive and burthensome to her. Recollect the vast expence she incurred in our revolutionary struggle which heaped up so immensely her national debt, and we will be able to form some opinion of the probable magnitude of her expenditures in this war. It will be a moderate estimate to say that it costs her double the sum we expend, and that will make this war, in which she cannot boast a trophy or risque a hope, cost her fifteen millions of pounds sterling per annum More, probably, than the war she has lately carried on, with so much glory, in Spain and Portugal. More certainly than she expends to animate and sustain all the allied powers of the continent in the great contest in which they are engaged. But, what renders this expence more burthensome and embarrasing is, this is a war in which the expenditure is made abroad. Were three times the sum expended in the kingdom it would less distress the nation. It would then only change hands—it now passes entirely away. At the same time, too, that she makes this great and useless expenditure, she is obliged to support the war for Spain and Portugal and to subsidize the northern allies. These expenditures also are made abroad and all these together must produce inconceivable embarrassments in their trade and finance. I have no allusion whatever to the old and the wild notion that G. B. cannot support her credit and that she must sink under the immense burdens of her debt and expenditures. I acknowledge the vastness of her ability, and that were it necessary to preserve great and important rights, she could make yet greater expenditures. But the exertion would not be natural; it would be distressing and would not prove that her best and most urgent policy is not to lessen rather than increase her expenditure. Let it not be supposed, that from the successes of her own arms and the arms of the allies, she is relieved from the pecuniary demands she has hitherto borne—on the contrary, her allies are exhausted in their finance and look to her alone for pecuniary support, while the moment of fruition, that of the consummation of hope long indulged, presented in near prospect, urges them to every exertion they can possibly make to secure the object for which they have so long sighed, and for the attainment of which they have expended so much blood and treasure. It is a moment when they must grant every thing—it is a moment in which they may be called upon to make yet greater exertions and greater expenditures than any they have hitherto made—it is a moment in which the most obvious policy would direct G. Britain to meet us amicably and treat us justly; and nothing more is necessary to put an end to this war."

COPPER CURRENCY.

The Copper coined in the U. States Mint, in 1810 amounted to $15,660—in 1811 to 2,495—in 1812 to 10,755—in 1813 to 4,170—making a total for 4 years of $33,080, or an average of $8,272 per annum, which for the last twenty years would be $165,440.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

Incorporated 1792. Aaron Dexter, M. D. *president*, S. W. Pomeroy, *first vice president*, Thomas L. Winthrop, 2d *do.* John Prince, *treasurer*, John Lowell, *corresponding secretary*, Richard Sullivan, *recording secretary.*

Kennebeck Agricultural Society, Augusta.

Instituted 1800, incorporated 1803.

Oxford Agricultural Society.

Incorporated Feb. 24, 1814, capital, $20,000 in real or personal estate.

Western Society of Middlesex Husbandmen.

Incorporated 1803. Yearly meeting 1st Tuesday in Sept. at Westford, Littleton, and Groton, in rotation.

COAL MINES.

MR. BURDICK,—Happening to be in England, in the year 1812, I had an opportunity of witnessing the shocking effects of *fire damp.* On the 25th May, a dreadful accident happened at Felling Colliery, near Sunderland, when 92 persons were destroyed in that mine. When the bodies had been taken out, some appeared like mummies, scorched as dry as if they had been baked. One wanted its head, another its arm. The scene was truly frightful. The power of the fire was visible upon them all—but its effects were extremely various; while some were almost torn to pieces, others appeared as if overpowered by sleep. I know not to what extent the coal mines in this country are worked; but it may be useful to state that what is called *fire damp* in coal mines is the *carbureted hydrogen gas* of chymists—It is composed of carbon 72, hydrogen 28—100, or of seven atoms of hydrogen, and three of carbon. Fire damp is most probably formed by the action of coal upon water. The water is decomposed, two atoms at once. All the oxygen combines with carbon, and forms carbonic acid; while all the hydrogen unites likewise with carbon, and forms carbureted hydrogen, or fire-damp. I am not acquainted with any means of preventing the formation of this gas; but it certainly might be prevented from accumulating by ventilating the mine properly. If the usual method of fires, &c. be insufficient, nothing would be easier than to pump the air out of the Mine, by means of an engine: and this would secure a perfect ventilation at all times, unless we suppose the workmen culpably negligent.

Yrs. **

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G. BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE U. STATES.

MR BURDICK,

THE Loan Bill being under debate in the U. S. H. of R. (March 1814) Hon. Mr. Pickering, among other things, said, "I have gone back to the EMBARGO, because, though it was not the first attempt to interrupt a friendly and useful intercourse with Great Britain, yet it was the first *great measure* levelled against *her*, and against *our own commerce* and *prosperity*. It was the first great link in that chain of ruinous measures, with which we have been bound for the last six years, and the fruitful source of all the evils with which we have been afflicted: it produced non-intercourse, non-importation, and WAR. For the embargo having been imposed (as I have demonstrated) in concert with, or in subserviency to France, could not be abandoned without some substitute. And this was the NON-INTERCOURSE LAW. The people being unwilling to submit any longer to the continental system, which having for fourteen months shut up all our ports, was driving them to beggary and ruin. The ports therefore were opened, and our vessels permitted to depart, and carry with them our productions and merchandize to all countries, except those of France and Great Britain and their dependencies. The effect of this absurd measure (originating partly in the pride of the administration, who had relied so much on the efficacy of their *restrictive energies*) was seriously injurious to ourselves, by compelling our merchants to send their cargoes to other countries than those where they were chiefly to be consumed. This absurd non-intercourse law, though perfectly acquiesced in by Great Britain, was used by the French Emperor (whom, in construction and practice it was really intended to favor) as a pretence for his decree of Rambouillet, under which American property, to the amount of some millions of dollars, was seized in the ports of France and her dependencies, and confiscated: while all American property in English ports remained perfectly secure. For the non-intercourse law itself expired at the end of the succeeding session of congress, which was the 28th of June, 1809; after which American vessels resorted freely to English ports, some to French ports, and many to the ports of the dependencies of France, which gave the opportunity to the French Emperor to make the extensive seizures I have mentioned. The like difference of conduct was exhibited on the ocean. By British armed ships our merchant vessels (not destined to French ports) were convoyed and guarded; while by the French cruisers they were burnt, or captured and carried in and condemned."

"NOTE. The Rambouillet decree of the French emperor was distinguished for its unexampled iniquity. On the first of March, 1809, congress passed the non-intercourse law, which so far repealed the embargo law, as to permit the departure of our merchant vessels with their cargoes to all countries, excepting Great Britain and France, and their colonies and *dependencies*, or places in the actual possession of either. This non-intercourse law was to expire, by its own limitation, at the end of the next session of congress; and by a law previously passed, the next meeting of congress had been

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fixed for the 4th Monday in May, 1809. This law was published in the American newspapers, which, of course, went to France; and an official copy of it was delivered by Gen. Armstrong, "with sufficient promptitude" (as he has stated) to the French government. A whole year elapsed without any known complaint against the non-intercourse law. In that time, American vessels with rich cargoes resorted to the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples; countries which our own government *chose* to consider as *independent*, although known to be the real "dependencies" of France; some of the ports in Spain excepted, which the patriot Spaniards, by the effectual aid of British forces, had rescued from her grasp. In this state of things, with such vast American property within his reach, the French Emperor, on the 23d of March, 1810, issued his decree at Rambouillet, ordering to be seized and sold all American vessels and their cargoes which had entered, or should enter the ports of France and her *dependencies* after the 20th of May, 1809. And the French minister, the Duke of Cadore, declared to Gen. Armstrong, that this decree was an act of reprisal for the non-intercourse law, which prohibited the entrance of French vessels and French merchandize into the ports of the United States after the 20th of May, 1809. But the entrance of British vessels and British merchandize was in the same manner forbidden; yet the British government acquiesced. Our own government intended, unquestionably, to favor France, by permitting American vessels to carry cargoes of merchandizes really wanted by her, to the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, from some of which ports their conveyance to France would be easy; and all those countries, Spain excepted, being then under the perfect controul of Bonaparte, might justly be considered as parts of the French empire. Yet this very distinction between France and those dependent countries, gratuitously made by our own government in favor of France, the Emperor affected to resent, and to consider as another reason for seizing and confiscating American property. But this Rambouillet decree and its execution are stamped with marks of singular atrocity. It was not issued until near nine months after the non-intercourse law had expired! and was not made known until the 14th of May, 1810, when it was published in French newspapers, (which appeared to be the first notice of it obtained by our minister in Paris) and carried into immediate execution!

LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES.

SINCE the declaration of war against Great Britain (June, 1812), the administration of the United States have borrowed on loan, the following sums:

1812—a loan of		10,184,700	
1813—a loan of		22,471,977	
1814—a loan of		25,000,000	57,656,677
1812 Treasury notes issued		5,000,000	
1813 do.	do.	3,930,000	
1814 do.	do.	5,000,000	13,930,000
		Whole amount	$71,586,677

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MANUFACTURING AND OTHER COMPANIES.

Gay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Stoughton, incorporated Feb. 1814, capital not exceeding $ 100,000 in real or personal estate.—Boston Porcelain Glass Company, incorporated 1814, capital $150,000.—Dedham Manufacturing Company, Feb. 1814.—Hampden Cotton Manufactory, Jan. 1814.—Massachusetts File Manufactory, at Sharon, Jan. 1814.—West Boylston Manufacturing Company, $140,000, Feb. 1814.—Medfield Manufacturing Company, 1814.—Pembroke Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, 1814.—Lynn Wire Manufacturing Company, 1814.—Lincoln Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company, 1814.—Adams North Village Cotton Factory, 1814.—Mansfield Cotton Manufacturing Company, incorporated Feb. 16, 1814, capital not to exceed $60,000.—Bellingham Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, 1814, $150,000.—Plympton Wool Company, 1814, 100,000.—Wolomapogge Manufacturing Company, 1814, $100,000.—Swansey, do. 1814, $50,000.—Northboro' do. 1814, $200,000.—Neponsit Cotton Factory, 1814, $100,000.—Plymouth Woolen and Cotton Company, 1814, $150,000.—Pittsfield, do. 1814, $100,000.—Troy, do. 1814, $100,000.—Adams South Village Manufacturing Company, 1814, $100,000.—Lynn Linum and Duck Manufacturing Company, 1814, $150,000.—Walpole Cotton Manufacturing Company, 1814, $150,000.—Stony Brook, do. 1814, $70,000.—Watertown Woolen Manufacturing Company, 1814, $100,000.—Frankfort Cotton and Woolen Company, 1814.—Boston Hat Manufactory, incorporated 1810; Jesse Brown, *president*, Samuel Barry, *treasurer*, Caleb Hartshorn, *clerk*, Henry Messinger, *agent*.—Boston Aqueduct Corporation, incorporated 1795. Dr. Aaron Dexter, *president*, Maj. French, *secretary and agent*.—Boston Exchange Coffee-House Company, incorporated 1807. Hon. H. G. Otis, *president*, T. B. Wales, *treasurer*.—Boston Associated Housewrights Society, instituted 1804. Thos. W. Sumner, *president*, Ephraim Marsh, *treasurer*, Joseph Stodder, *secretary*.

COMPLIMENT TO THE NAVY.

On the 20th of Jan. 1814, while Mr. C. King (of Massachusetts) was discussing the Army Bill, he said—"Speaking, sir, of national character, and of what tends to ascertain and extend it, I should do injustice to unrivalled merit, and to my own feelings, did I not advert to our navy—*a navy identified with glory itself; the heroes of which, if I may be permitted the allusion, have fixed the stars of our flag in the heavens, as a new and brilliant constellation in this western hemisphere; a sign in which we conquer; our heavenly guide to victory.*"

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AMERICAN RESTRICTIVE ACTS.

MR. BURDICK, *Your publication being designed as a faithful and impartial Record of Facts of an interesting nature, I send you a list of Restrictive Acts passed by the American Congress from* 1806 *to* 1814. *—I would thank some of your Correspondents to state what nation ever before had so many acts of the species referred to made for their regulation in the same short period of time.* Q.

No. 1—*Feb.* 28, 1806, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo, to wit: those parts "*not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France.*"

No. 2—*April* 18, 1806, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, from Great Britain and her dependencies after the 16th Nov. then next.

No. 3—*Feb.* 24, 1807, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act to continue in force for a further time an act, entitled "an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States, and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo, extending to Gonaives and Tortuga, and other dependencies of St. Domingo, *not in possession, and under the acknowledged government of France,*

No. 4—*Dec.* 22, 1807, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States.

No. 5—*Jan.* 8, 1808, *Mr Jefferson.*

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

No. 6—*March* 12, 1808, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States."

No. 7—*April* 25, 1808, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, and for other purposes.

No. 8—*Jan.* 9, 1809, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto.

No. 9—*March* 1, 1809, *Mr. Jefferson.*

An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

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No. 10—*June* 28, 1809, *Mr. Madison.*

An act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

No. 11—*May* 1, 1810, *Mr. Madison.*

An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

No. 12—*March* 2, 1811, *Mr. Madison.*

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

No. 13—*June* 18, 1812, *Mr. Madison.*

An act declaring War between the United Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories.

No 14—*Dec.* 17, 1813, *Mr. Madison.*

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

SPECULATION.

MR. BURDICK,—Perhaps at no period in the commercial history of our nation, has the speculating mania ever arrived at a greater height, than that which was witnessed among us during the months of Nov. and Dec. 1813. To develop the various causes of the *frenzy* which was so prevalent among all classes of the mercantile community, is at this day unnecessary. They are too generally known to need any illustration.

The restrictive measures of administration had, for some time previous, bewildered our commercial world to such a degree that *calculation* was put at defiance. Some, whose adventurous spirit carried them headlong into the vortex, have floundered through, not only with safety, but success; while others, whose plans were laid with care, and who were steering an apparently safe course, have been wofully shipwrecked, and may claim fellowship with the South Sea and Mississippi dupes of other times. The lucky ones who, at the time of our Declaration of War, purchased whatever they could lay their hands upon, and soon after sold out to more sanguine adventurers, may now chuckle at their cleverness in realising and pocketing a handsome advance; while the credulous creatures who appeared to believe that goods could never attain a *maximum*, have leisure to cool their fingers, so dreadfully burnt, and learn that wisdom which nothing but experience could teach.

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The writer of this knows, and many of his readers doubtless know of some, who, had they sold off at offered prices, could have realised snug fortunes. But the truism that man always wants "*a little more than he has*," was never more fully evinced than at the present time. A certain class appeared to be addled at the monstrous, and *forced* daily rise. Fortunes were made in a week! To be independent, it was only necessary to buy to day;—to morrow the golden shower would pour down, and, as *Ali Baba* says, they had nothing to do but "hold their caps and panniers!" But alas! down came the air-raised castles, and those builders had good luck who escaped being crushed in the fall. The news of commissioners being appointed to treat for peace at Gottenburg, dissipated all idle dreams, and brought *men* and *things* to their proper standard again.

This is the state of *trade*,—
To-day is ev'ry purchase made with hope,
To-morrow *goods* rise high, per centage great,
And put the shining profits in the coffers.
The next day comes a tale!—a direful tale,
That chills advent'rers, and then down they fall.

Should this be perused at a future time, it may remind those who would have forgotten, and inform others who never knew, of the rapid rise and fall of merchandize during the period above alluded to, by annexing the following few prices current immediately previous to, during, and subsequent to the rage.

	Prices previous.	During.	Subsequent.
Coffee,	18 to 20 cts. lb.	35 to 38 cts.	20 to 22 cts.
Molasses,	60 to 70 cts. gal.	150 cts.	60 to 65 cts.
Hyson Tea,	180 to 190 cts. lb.	300 to 310 cts.	160 to 190 cts.
Souchong do.	140 to 150 cts. lb.	190 to 200 cts.	90 to 100 cts.
Loaf Sugar,	28 to 30 cts. lb.	45 to 50 cts.	30 to 31 cts.
Hav. white do.	$20 to 22 cwt.	$32 to 34	$20 to 22
Muscovado do.	$16 to 18 cwt.	$30 to 32	$14 to 17
Cog. Brandy,	180 to 200 cts. gal.	300 to 350 cts.	180 to 220 cts.

The advance on some articles was greater than is shown above, but it being in consequence of a particular scarcity, we omit mentioning it. The list we have given will present a fair average of the changes that took place—changes, it is believed, without a parallel in our commercial records. S.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

MONIES RECEIVED—In the year 1812	10,002,400
1813	182,300
In the two years	$10,184,700

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WASHINGTON SOCIETIES.

Washington Benevolent Society of Massachusetts, Boston.

Instituted March, 1812. William Sullivan, *president.* Josiah Quincy, Daniel Messinger, Francis J. Oliver, John C. Warren, Benjamin Russell, Nathan Hale, *vice presidents.* John Welles, *treasurer.* Lemuel Blake, *vice treasurer.* Wm. Cochran, *secretary.* Geo. Burroughs, jun. and Geo. Bond, *assistant secretaries.*

Washington Benevolent Society, Charlestown.

Joseph Hurd, *president.* Josiah Bartlett, *first vice president.* Timothy Walker, *second do.* Ashur Adams, *sec'y.* Jeremiah Evarts, *assistant do.* Samuel Soley, *treasurer.*

Cambridge Washington Benevolent Society.

Instituted May, 1812. Royal Makepeace, *president.* John Wheeler, *treasurer.* Wm. Hilliard, *secretary.*

Franklin Washington Benevolent Society.

Richard E. Newcomb, *president*, George Grennel, *sec.*

Washington Monument Association.

Instituted April, 1811. John Brooks, *president*, Peter C. Brooks, *treasurer*, William Sullivan, *corresponding secretary*, Lemuel Blake, *recording secretary.*

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Summary of the value of Exports from each State, during the Year ending September 30, 1813.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
N. Hampshire	29,996		29,996
Massachusetts	1,513,069	294,854	1,807,923
Rhode-Island	234,449	2,353	236,802
Connecticut	908,729	5,574	974,303
New-York	7,060,807	1,124,687	8,185,494
New-Jersey	10,260		10,260
Pennsylvania	3,249,623	327,494	3,577,117
Delaware	133,432		133,432
Maryland	2,782,073	1,005,792	3,787,865
Virginia	1,819,414	308	1,819,722
North-Carolina	795,510	1,848	797,318
South-Carolina	2,915,035	53,449	2,968,484
Georgia	1,004,595		1,004,595
Louisiana	1,013,667	31,486	1,045,153
Dist. Columbia (Alexandria)	1,387,493		1,387,493
	$25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997

FRANCE.—The expenditures of France, in 1813, amounted to $300,000,000; and the estimated expense of 1814 was $360,000,000.

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OFFICERS OF THE STATE PRISON.

Gamaliel Bradford, esq. *warden*, appointed Aug. 27, 1813, $1500 per ann. James Prince, Caleb Bingham, and James T. Austin, esquires, *directors*, $300 each per ann. Josiah Bartlett, esq. *physician and surgeon*, $200. Rev. William Collier, *chaplain*, $200. William Going, *keeper*, Samuel Conant, *commissary*; William Lane, *clerk*.

DIRECT TAX.

Mr. Burdick—Of the direct Tax of three millions, ordered by U. S. law to be collected early in this year, (1814) the State of Massachusetts was assessed 316,000 dollars. A late ingenious writer on this subject, says, "this sum is double the ordinary State Tax of Massachusetts, and will support the War a little over TWO DAYS." The following are the periods of time during which the portions of this tax, assessed upon the several counties, will support the War :—

Counties.	*Hours.*	*Min.*	*Sec.*	*Counties.*	*Hours.*	*Min.*	*Sec.*
Suffolk,	7	16	46	Worcester,	5	1	43
Middlesex,	4	24	20	Berkshire,	2	12	44
Essex,	6	56	25	York,	2	21	45
Norfolk,	2	36	18	Cumberland,	2	37	52
Plymouth,	2	24	47	Oxford,	0	55	33
Bristol,	2	24	42	Somerset,	0	35	2
Barnstable,	1	5	32	Kennebeck,	1	36	58
Dukes,	0	11	44	Lincoln,	2	16	43
Nantucket,	0	49	25	Hancock,	1	31	54
Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden,	4	56	20	Washington,	0	26	20
				Total, 2 days,	4	42	43

The portion of the Direct Tax paid by New-Hampshire will support the War 16 hours, 7 minutes, 57 seconds—

Counties.	*Hours.*	*Min.*	*Sec.*	*Counties.*	*Hours.*	*Min.*	*Sec.*
Vermont,	16	23	26	Delaware,	5	20	28
Rhode-Island,	5	42	1	Louisiana,	4	43	57

If one wishes to find how far his own contribution goes, let him remember that 100 dollars lasts one minute. If he contributes ten dollars, it will maintain the government six seconds, twenty dollars twelve seconds, fifty dollars half a minute, &c. I have not taken into consideration the enormous quantities of land which have been given away in bounties to the soldiers. These lands are not allowed to be sold at less than two dollars an acre. The 63,000 soldiers who constitute our army for the present year have each of them 160 Acres of this land, making for the whole number 10,080,000 acres, * the value of which at two dollars an acre is upwards of 20 million dollars.

The same writer makes the expenses of the U. S. for 1814, amount to $52,500,000: That is—$1,900,000 every week, $144,000 every day, $6,000 every hour, $100 every minute, $1 66 cents every second.

* 10,080,000 acres is 16,000 square miles, an extent of country larger than the three States, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Massachusetts Proper.

COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Chief Justice. [Salary $3500.]
Hon. Samuel Sewall, LL.D. of Marblehead.

Justices. [Salary 3000.]
Hon. George Thacher, of Biddeford.
Hon. Isaac Parker, of Boston.
Hon. Charles Jackson, of Boston.
Hon. Daniel Dewey, of Williamstown.

Attorney-general, Hon. Perez Morton, of Dorchester, $2000.
Solicitor-general, Hon. Daniel Davis, of Boston, $2000.
Reporter, Hon. Dudley A. Tyng, of Cambridge, $1000.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

MIDDLE CIRCUIT—*Essex and Middlesex.*

Hon. Samuel Dana, of Charlestown, Chief Justice.
William Wetmore, Boston,
Stephen Minot, Haverhill, Associate Justices.
John Heard, of Ipswich, } Session Justices for
Nehemiah Cleveland, Topsfield, } Essex co.

WESTERN CIRCUIT—*Worc. Hamps. Frank. Hamps. Berk.*

Hon. *(see Appendix)* Chief Justice.
Edward Bangs, Worcester,
Jonathan Leavitt, Greenfield, Associate Justices.
Oliver Crosby, of Brookfield, } Session Justices for
Benj. Kimball, of Harvard, } Worcester co.
Ezra Starkweather, Worthington } Session Justices for
Samuel Porter, of Hadley, } Hampshire co.
William Ely, of Springfield, } Session Justices for
Heman Day, of West-Springfield, } Hampden co.
Elijah Paine, of Ashfield, } Session Justices for
Joshua Green, of Wendell, } Franklin co.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT—*Norf. Plym. Bristol, Barnst.*

Hon. Thomas B. Adams, of Quincy, Chief Justice.
Jairus Ware, Wrentham,
Nahum Mitchell, Bridgewater, Associate Justices.
Seth Washburn, of Raynham, } Session Justices for
Apollos Tobey, of Berkeley, } Bristol co.
Elisha Ruggles, of Rochester, } Session Justices for
John Thomas, of Kingston, } Plymouth co.

FIRST EASTERN CIRCUIT—*York, Cumb. Oxford.*

Benjamin Green, of Berwick, Chief Justice.
Judah Dana, Fryeburg,
William Widgery, Portland, Associate Justices.

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SECOND EASTERN CIRCUIT—*Lincoln, Kenneb. Somerset.*

Nathan Weston, jr. of Augusta, Chief Justice.
Josiah Stebbins, Alna,
Ebenezer Thacher, Warren, Associate Justices.

THIRD EASTERN CIRCUIT—*Hancock and Washington.*

William Crosby, of Belfast, Chief Justice.
Martin Kinsley, Hampden,
James Campbell, Harrington, Associate Justices.
Stephen Jones, of Machias, } Session Justices for
Theodore Lincoln, of Dennisville, } Washington co.
Phineas Ashmun, Washington Pl. } Session Justices for
John Black, of Ellsworth, } Hancock co.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Walter Folger, jun. Chief Justice.
Josiah Barker, James Coffin, Associate Justices.

DUKES COUNTY.

Benjamin Basset, of Chilmark, Chief Justice.
William Jernegan, jun. Edgartown,
Matthew Mayhew, Chilmark, Associate Justices.

[NOTE. The Hon. Council, on the 11th May, 1814, made only a partial appointment of *Session Justices*, &c. for the Counties, and adjourned to the 23d of said May. The names of the gentlemen appointed on the 11th, are given in this list;—but as this sheet could not be delayed, the names of the gentlemen who may be appointed at the next session of the Council, will be placed, with other articles, in an *Appendix*.]

BOSTON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. Harrison G. Otis, *Judge*.
William Minot, *Recorder*.

MUNICIPAL COURT IN BOSTON.

Hon. Thomas Dawes, *Judge*. [Salary $1000.]
Edward Jackson, *Clerk*.
James T. Austin, *Attorney*.

CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. BURDICK,—*Mr. Gaston, (of N. C.) during his Speech on the Loan bill in the U. S. House of Representatives, in March last, said:—*

"Mr. Chairman—Turning from the gloomy view of the effects of the Canada war, my attention is arrested by another consequence likely to follow from it, on which I will not long detain you, but which is not less interesting nor less alarming. In proportion as gentlemen become heated in their pursuit of conquest, and are baffled in their efforts to overtake it, the object becomes more valuable in their esti-

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mation, and success is more identified with their pride. The conquest of Canada, contemplated as an easy sport, without a fixed design either to keep it secure, or surrender it to purchase rights, has from its difficulty swelled into an importance which has caused it to be valued above all rights. Patriotism was relied on to fill the ranks of an invading army; but it did not sufficiently answer the call. These ranks, however, must be filled—Avarice is next resorted to—The most enormous price is bid for soldiers, that was ever offered in any age or country. Should this fail, what is the next scheme? There is no reserve or concealment. It has been avowed that the next scheme is a conscription. It is known that this scheme was recommended even at this session, by the war department—and that it was postponed only to try first the effect of an enormous bounty. The freemen of this country are to be drafted from the ranks of the militia, and forced abroad as military machines, to wage a war of conquest! Sir, I have been accustomed to consider a little share which I have in the constitution of these United States, as the most valuable patrimony I have to leave to those beings, in whom I hope my name and remembrance to be perpetuated. But I solemnly declare, that if such a doctrine be engrafted into this constitution, I shall regard it as without value, and care not for its preservation. Even in France, where man, inured to despotism, has become so passive and subservient, as almost to lose the faculty of feeling oppression, and the capacity to perceive it; even there, sir, the tyranny of conscription rouses him to the assertion of his innate freedom, to a struggle against slavery, in its most malignant form. No, sir, not the dread of all the severe punishments,* ordained for refractory conscripts, not the 'peine du boulet,' the 'travaux publiques,' nor death itself, can stupify him into seeming submission. He yields only to absolute force, and is marched to the field of glory manacled and hand-cuffed. And is such a principle to be introduced into our benign, our free institutions? Believe me, the attempt will be fatal. It cannot succeed but by military terror—it

* The system of conscription is upheld in France, by the most rigorous punishments upon all who are instrumental in evading its operation. The most ruinous fines are imposed upon the parents of the refractory conscript, and where they are accessary to his escape the severest corporal punishment, such as branding with hot iron, public exposure and imprisonment. The 'peine du boulet,' is an iron ball of eight pounds weight, fastened to the leg by an iron chain seven feet long. It is accompanied with hard labor of ten hours daily, and, in the intervals of rest, solitary confinement. It lasts ten years, and the poor wretch wears a disgraceful dress, the emblem of his ignominy. The 'travaux publiques,' are employment in such public labors as the government may direct.

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will be the signal for drawing the sword at home. Americans are not fitted to be the slaves of a system of French conscription, the most detestable of the inventions of tyranny. Sir, I hear it whispered near me, this is not worse than the impressment of seamen. It is worse, infinitely worse. Impressment forces seamen to serve in the public ships of their country, instead of pursuing their occupation in the merchant service. It changes their employment to one more rigorous, of longer continuance, of greater danger. But it is yet employment of the same kind—it is yet employment for which they are fitted by usage and education. But conscription is indiscriminate in the victims of its tyranny. The age not the pursuit of the conscript is the sole criterion of his fitness. Whatever be his habits, whatever his immediate views, whatever his designed occupation in life, a stern mandate tears him from the roof of his father, from the desk, the office, the plough, or the workshop, and he is carried far from home to fight in foreign climes the battles of ambition. But, sir, if conscription were not worse than impressment, I should not lose my objections to it—I am not prepared to assent to the introduction of either conscription or impressment into my country. For all the British territories in the Western world, I would not. Fight for Sailors' Rights—yet rivet on our citizens a French conscription! Fight for rights on the ocean, and annihilate the most precious of all rights at home; the right of a Freeman never to be forced out of his country! How alarming is the infatuation of that zeal, which, in its ardor for attaining its object, tramples in the dust objects of infinitely higher price!"

NAVAL POWER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THIS State, in its infancy, that is, in the year 1779, by its Executive, planned an expedition against Penobscot, then in the hands of the British—laid an embargo at Boston—offered large bounties to seamen—and in a short time raised and equipped a squadron of 19 armed ships and brigantines carrying from 10 to 32 guns each, and 27 transports with 3000 troops on board. The vessels of war were

Warren	*Guns* 32	Sky Rocket	*Guns* 16
Monmouth	24	Active	16
Vengeance	24	Defence	16
Putnam	22	Hazard	16
Sally	22	Diligence	14
Hampden	20	Tyrannicide	14
Hector	20	Providence	14
Hunter	18	Spring Bird	12
Black Prince	18	Nancy	10

ARISTOCRACY AND DESPOTISM.

An aristocracy is the worst of all governments. Despotism gives you *one* Tyrant, and Aristocracy *many*.

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MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY OFFICERS.

SUFFOLK.

Sheriff, Samuel Bradford, Boston.
Judge of Probate, Thomas Dawes.
Register of do. John Heard, jun.
Treasurer, John Winslow.
Register of Deeds, William Alline.
Clerks of the Courts, John Tucker & William Tudor.

ESSEX.

Sheriff, Bailey Bartlett, Haverhill.
Judge of Probate, Samuel Holten, Danvers.
Register of do. Daniel Noyes, Ipswich.
Register of Deeds, Amos Choate, Salem.
Treasurer, Nathaniel Wade, Ipswich.
Attorney, John Pickering, Salem.
Clerk, Ichabod Tucker, Salem.

MIDDLESEX.

Sheriff, Nathaniel Austin, jun. Charlestown.
Judge of Probate, James Prescott, Groton.
Register of do. James Winthrop, Cambridge.
Register of Deeds, Samuel Bartlett, do.
Treasurer, John Keyes, Concord.
Attorney, Asahel Stearns, Chelmsford.
Clerk, Abraham Bigelow, Cambridge.

WORCESTER.

Sheriff, Thomas W. Ward, Shrewsbury.
Judge of Probate, Nathaniel Paine, Worcester.
Register of do. Theophilus Wheeler, do.
Register of Deeds, Daniel Clap, do.
Treasurer, Samuel Allen, do.
Attorney, William C. White, Grafton.
Inspector of Fire Arms, Josiah Howe, Shrewsbury.
Inspector of Gunpowder, Arad Woodworth, Western.

HAMPSHIRE.

Sheriff, Ebenezer Mattoon, Amherst.
Judge of Probate, Joseph Lyman, Northampton.
Register of do. Samuel Hinkley, do.
Register of Deeds, Solomon Stoddard, jr. do.
Treasurer, Daniel Stebbins, do.
Clerk, Josiah Dwight, do.
Attorney, Elijah H. Mills, Northampton.

HAMPDEN.

Sheriff, John Phelps, jr. Granville.
Judge of Probate, John Hooker, Springfield.
Register of do. Oliver B. Morris, do.
Register of Deeds, Edward Pynchon, do.

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Attorney, Oliver B. Morris, Springfield.
Treasurer, Edward Pynchon, do.
Clerk, John Ingersoll, Westfield.
Inspector of Gunpowder, Job Langdon, Southwick.

FRANKLIN.

Sheriff, Elihu Lyman, jr. Greenfield.
Judge of Probate, Solomon Smead, do.
Register of do. Elijah Alvord 2d, do.
Register of Deeds, Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield.
Attorney, Samuel C. Allen, New-Salem.
Treasurer, Epaphras Hoyt, Deerfield.
Clerk, Rodolphus Dickinson, Greenfield,
Inspector of Fire Arms, Roswell Field, Leverett.

BERKSHIRE.

Sheriff, Henry C. Brown, Williamstown.
Judge of Probate, Wm. Walker, Lenox.
Register of do. Nathaniel Bishop, Richmond.
Registers of Deeds,—Southern District, Moses Hopkins, Great-Barrington; Middle District, Joseph Tucker, Lenox; Northern District, Luther Washburn, Lanesborough.
Clerk, Joseph Woodbridge, Stockbridge.
Attorney, John Hunt, do.
Treasurer, Joseph Tucker, Lenox.
Inspector of Gunpowder, Ebenezer Whiton.
Inspector of Fire Arms, Seth James, Pittsfield.

NORFOLK.

Sheriff, Elijah Crane, Canton.
Judge of Probate, Edward H. Robbins, Milton.
Register of do. Samuel Haven, Dedham.
Register of Deeds, James Ford, Milton.
Attorney, Christopher Webb, Weymouth.
Treasurer, John Bullard, Dedham.
Clerk, Horatio Townsend, do.
Prover of Fire Arms, Peter Crane, Canton.

PLYMOUTH.

Sheriff, Nathan Hayward. Plymouth.
Judge of Probate, Joshua Thomas, Plymouth.
Register of do. Beza Hayward, do.
Register of Deeds, Rosseter Cotton, do.
Treasurer, Rosseter Cotton, do.
Attorney, Kilborn Whitman, Pembroke.
Clerk, John B. Thomas, Plymouth.

NANTUCKET.

Sheriff, Jeremiah Lawrence.
Clerk, Benjamin Gardner.
Judge of Probate and Attorney, Isaac Coffin.
Register of Deeds, Wm. Hussey.
Treasurer, Obadiah Folger.

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BRISTOL.

Sheriff, Horatio Leonard, Raynham.
Judge of Probate, Hodijah Baylies, Dighton.
Register of do. Francis Baylies, Taunton.
Register of Deeds, James Williams, do.
Treasurer, Samuel Crocker, do.
Attorney, Marcus Morton, do.
Clerk, Nathaniel Fales, do.

DUKES.

Sheriff, Jethro Worth, *Edgartown*
Judge of Probate, George Athearn, *Tisbury*
Register of do. Thomas Cook, Edgarton.
Register of Deeds, Samuel Smith, Edgarton.
Attorney, Thomas Dunham, Tisbury.
Treasurer, Thomas Jernegan, do.
Clerk, Cornelius Marchant, Edgarton.
Guardians of Indians, &c. at Gayhead, Messrs. Simon, Nathaniel and Wm. Mayhew.

BARNSTABLE.

Sheriff, James Freeman, Sandwich.
Judge of Probate, John Davis, Barnstable.
Register of do. Nathaniel Freeman, Sandwich.
Register of Deeds, Job C. Davis, Barnstable.
Treasurer, David Crocker, do.
Attorney, Wendell Davis, Sandwich.
Clerk, David Scudder, Barnstable.

YORK.

Sheriff, Ichabod Goodwin, Berwick.
Judge of Probate, Stephen Thacher, Wells.
Register of do. Daniel Sewall, York.
Register of Deeds, Wm. Frost, do.
Treasurer, Henry Smith, Alfred.
Attorney, Dudley Hubbard, Berwick.
Clerk, Daniel Sewall, York.

CUMBERLAND.

Sheriff, Richard Hunnewell, Portland.
Judge of Probate, Samuel Freeman, do.
Register of do. John Frothingham, do.
Register of Deeds, Elias Merrill, do.
Attorney, Ezekiel Whitman, do.
Treasurer, Joseph M'Lellan, do.

OXFORD.

Sheriff, John M'Millan, Fryeburg.
Judge of Probate, Judah Dana, Fryeburg.
Register of do. Timothy Osgood, do.
Registers of Deeds, Western District, Daniel Clement, Fryeburg; Eastern District, Joseph Rust, Paris.
Attorney, Albion K. Paris, Paris.
Clerk, Cyrus Hamlin, do.

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SOMERSET,

Sheriff, Richard Sawtell, Norridgewock.
Judge of Probate, Bryce M'Lellan, Canaan.
Register of do. Samuel Weston, Canaan.
Register of Deeds,
Attorney, David Kidder, Canaan.
Treasurer,
Clerk, William Allen, jr. Norridgewock.

LINCOLN.

Sheriff, Samuel Thacher, Warren.
Judge of Probate, Jeremiah Bailey, Wiscasset.
Register of do. Edmund Flagg, Wiscasset.
Register of Deeds, Warren Rice, do.
Treasurer, Joseph Farley, Waldoborough.
Attorney, Erastus Foote, Camden.
Clerk, Nathaniel Coffin, Wiscasset.

KENNEBECK.

Sheriff, Samuel Howard, Augusta.
Judge of Probate, Daniel Cony, do.
Register of do. Chandler Robbins, Hallowell.
Register of Deeds, Henry Sewall, Augusta.
Treasurer, Joshua Gage, Augusta.
Attorney, Ebenezer T. Warren, Hallowell.
Clerk, John Davis, Augusta.

HANCOCK.

Sheriff, Moses Adams, Ellsworth.
Judge of Probate, Job Nelson, Castine.
Register of do. William Abbot, do.
Register of Deeds, and Treasurer, Bradshaw Hall, do.
Attorney, William D. Tomlinson, Bangor.
Clerk, Mason Shaw, Castine.

WASHINGTON.

Sheriff, John Cooper, Machias.
Treasurer, George S. Smith, Machias.
Judge of Probate, Stephen Jones, do.
Register of do. Josiah Harris, do.
Registers of Deeds, South District, George S. Smith, Machias; North District, Joseph Houlton, Houlton plantation.
Attorney, Jona. D. Weston, Eastport.
Clerk, John Harris, Machias.

PARTY SPIRIT.

A warm partizan should be cautiously trusted with the administration of government, as his views, wishes, and feelings are for a *part*, not the *whole* of the people.

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IMPRESSMENT.

MR. BURDICK,—During the debate on the Loan Bill in the U. S. H. of R. March, 1814, Mr. Pickering, of Mass. remarked—"I wish, Mr. Chairman, to present one more view of this subject of impressments; the result of an examination of the public documents, about a year ago, by one of my colleagues. By those documents, the grand total is the well known number - 6257

From which he deducted for the same name, and apparently the same person, twice, thrice, or more times repeated - - - - - - -	648	
For an excess arising from some errors between the returns of 1805 and 1808 - - - - -	757	1305
Leaving		4952
From which he deducted acknowledged British subjects	516	
those who had no protecting documents	568	
those with insufficient documents	664	
those who had entered voluntarily	281	
those with fraudulent protections	195	
deserters	95	
those married in Great Britain	42	
neutral aliens and natives of the West Indies	50	
prisoners of war	21	2432
Leaving		2520
From this number he deducted one-third, which appeared to him, from the documents, rather less than the full proportion of seamen impressed from British merchant vessels, in which, if not British subjects, the American flag could afford no pretence for protection		840
Leaving		1680
From the last number he deducted those who had been discharged, or had been ordered to be discharged,		1524
Leaving unaccounted for		156

But doubtless some of those noted as without documents, or with insufficient documents, were Americans, and might swell the sum total of impressments to a few hundreds of native Americans, instead of six thousand."

MR. BURDICK, Your insertion of the following Queries in your *Register*, &c. will oblige a friend:—"When any one person in a house is seized with any infectious distemper, might not the other persons in the family prevent themselves from taking the contagion, by immediately having perpetual blisters, setons, or issues? For is it not probable, that the infection, after having entered the juices of the body might pass off through such vents, without doing any injury?—Should the above queries meet the eye of any medical gentleman, an answer would be very obliging to T. S.

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MASONIC.

GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Officers elected for the year ending December, 5815.

M. W. Benjamin Russell, esq. *grand master.*
R. W. Francis J. Oliver, *deputy grand master.*
R. W. John Abbot, esq. *senior grand warden.*
R. W. John B. Hammatt, *junior grand warden.*
R. W. Andrew Sigourney, *grand treasurer.*
R. W. John Soley, *grand secretary.*
R. W. Rev. A. Eaton, and Rev. P. Dean, *grand chaplains.*
R. W. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D. *C. grand secretary.*
R. W. Henry Fowle, *grand marshal.*
R. W. Thomas Redman, *grand sword bearer.*
R. W. Job Drew, *senior grand deacon.*
R. W. Michael Roulstone, *junior grand deacon.*
R. W. Ephraim Beaman, Andrew Roulstone, Elijah Learnard, William Goddard, *grand stewards.*
R. W. Joseph George Sprague, *1st grand pursuivant.*
R. W. Thomas L. Parker, *2d grand pursuivant.*
Brother William Eaton, *grand tyler.*

The R. W. Brothers Henry Fowle, John Dixwell, and John B. Hammatt, were appointed a Committee of Finance for the year ensuing.

District Deputy Grand Master, for the ensuing year.

R. W. Asa Peabody, of Boston, for the First District.
R. W. Ralph H. French, esq. Marblehead, second do.
R. W. Rev. Jotham Waterman, Barnstable, third do.
R. W. Abner Morse, esq. Medway, fourth do.
R. W. Caleb Butler, esq. Groton, fifth do.
R. W. Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascom, Phillipston, sixth do.
R. W. Elijah Alvord, Greenfield, seventh do.
R. W. John Whiting, esq. Great Barrington, eighth do.
R. W. Oliver Bray, esq. Portland, ninth do.
R. W. Hon. Samuel Thatcher, esq. Warren, tenth do.
R. W. Jonathan D. Weston, esq. Machias, eleventh do.
R. W. Peter Hussey, esq. Nantucket, twelfth do.

The following is a list of Lodges, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under the superintendence of the Twelve District Deputy Grand Masters, according to the Districts, viz. :—

First Dictrict. St. John's, *Boston*, St. Andrews, *do.* Massachusetts, *do.* Columbian, *do.* Mount Lebanon, *do.* King Solomon, *Charlestown*, Washington, *Roxbury*, Union, *Dorchester*, Hiram, *Lexington*, Meridian, *Needham*, Mount Moriah, *Reading*, Rural, *Quincy*, Constellation, *Dedham*, Amicable, *Cambridgeport.*

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Second District. St. John's, *Newburyport*, St. Peter, *do.* St. Mark, *do.* Tyrian, *Gloucester*, Unity, *Ipswich*, Essex, *Salem*, Merrimac, *Haverhill*, Mount Carmel, *Lynn*, Jordan, *Danvers.*

Third District. Old Colony, *Hingham*, Adams, *Welfleet*, Fellowship, *Bridgewater*, Forefathers' Rock, *Plymouth*, King Hiram, *Provincetown*, Fraternal, *Barnstable*, Sumner, *Dennis*, Corner Stone, *Duxbury.*

Fourth District. Bristol, *Attleborough*, Montgomery, *Franklin*, Eastern Star, *Rehoboth*, King David, *Taunton*, Rising Star, *Stoughton*, Washington Remembered, *New-Bedford.*

Fifth District. Trinity, *Lancaster*, Middlesex, *Framingham*, St. Paul's, *Groton*, Corinthian, *Concord*, Social, *Ashby*, Aurora, *Leominster*, Pentucket, *Chelmsford*, Fredonia, *Northborough.*

Sixth District. Morning Star, *Worcester*, Fayette, *Charleton*, Thomas, *Monson*, Olive Branch, *Oxford*, Meridian Sun, *Brookfield*, Mount Zion, *Hardwick*, Harris, *Templeton*, Charity, *Mendon*, Humanity, *Brimfield*, Thompson, *Rutland.*

Seventh District. Federal, *Blandford*, Republican, *Greenfield*, Harmony, *Northfield*, Jerusalem, *Williamsburg*, Mount Pleasant, *Granville*, Pacific, *Leverett*, Mount Vernon, *Belchertown*, Rising Sun, *Sandisfield*, Friendly Society, *W. Springfield.*

Eighth District. Friendship, *Williamstown*, Cincinnatus, *G. Barrington*, Sincerity, *Partridgefield*, Franklin, *Windsor*, Evening Star, *Lenox*, Wisdom, *West Stockbridge*, Sheffield, *Sheffield*, Mystic, *Lanesborough.*

Ninth District. Portland, *Portland*, Lincoln, *Wiscasset*, Kennebeck, *Hallowell*, United, *Topsham*, Saco, *Saco*, Pythagorian, *Fryeburgh*, Cumberland, *New-Gloucester*, Oriental, *Bridgetown*, Solar, *Bath*, Ancient Land Mark, *Portland*, Oxford, *Paris*, Oriental Star, *Livermore*, York, *Wells*, *2d Parish.*

Tenth District. Hancock, *Castine*, Amity, *Camden*, Rising Virtue, *Bangor*, Orient, *Thomastown*, St. George, *Warren*, Felicity, *Buckstown*, Maine, *Farmington.*

Eleventh District. Warren, *Machias*, Tuscan, *Columbia*, Eastern, *Eastport.*

Twelfth District. Union, *Nantucket*, King Solomon in Perfection, *Holmes' Hole.*

Out of the Commonwealth, but under the Jurisdiction. St. John's, *Stabroek*, *Demerara*, *West Indies.*

EXPULSIONS....John W. Saunders from *Jordan Lodge.*
Otis Robbins from *Orient Lodge.*

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MASSACHUSETTS
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,
FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

When chosen.	Districts.	Successful Candidates.	Votes.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Votes.	Whole no. Vot.
1788	*Suffolk*	Fisher Ames,	818	S Adams,	521	1613
1790	"	do.	1850	T. Dawes, jr. 248 B. Austin, jr. 397		2509
1789	*Essex*	B. Goodhue,	1472	J. Jackson,	724	2203
1790	"	do.	1027	S. Holten,	129	1182
1788	*Middlesex*	E. Gerry,	1140	J.B.Varnum,	366	1867
1790	"	do.	1067	N. Gorham,	699	1792
1788	*Ham.&Berk.*	T. Sedgwick,	2056	S. Lyman,	1958	4095
1790	"	do.	2241	do	487	2987
1788	*Ply.&Barn.*	G. Partridge,	501	J. Warren,	28	554
1790	"	Shearj. Bourne,	667	J. Thomas,	278	1151
1788	*Yk.Cum Lin. Han&Wash*	G. Thacher,	588	J. Thacher,	182	948
1791	"	do.	2738	WLithgow,jr.	2155	5343
1788	*Brist. Dukes &Nantucket*	Geo.Leonard,	710	David Cobb,	241	1316
1792	"	do.	1161	P. Coffin, jr.	348	2150
1789	*Worcester*	Jona. Grout,	1968	Tim. Paine,	1311	3554
1790	"	Art. Ward,	1247	J. Grout	1081	2413
1792	1st Dist. *Suff*	Fisher Ames,	1617	B. Austin. jr.	982	2980
	1st Dist. *Ess.*	B. Goodhue,	2778	Sam'l. Holten,	69	2913
	1st Dist. *Mid.*	S. Dexter, jr.	1588	J. B. Varnum,	742	2992
1793	1st Dist. *United*	S. Holten,	4366	B.Austin, jr.	1882	6297
1792	2d Dist. *Ham.*	W. Lyman,	3245	S. Lyman,	2861	6106
	2d Dist. *Wor.*	Art Ward,	2663	Jona. Grout,	1029	4145
	2d Dist. *Berk.*	T. Sedgwick,	2503	T. J. Skinner,	1143	4093
1793	2d Dist *United*	Dw. Foster,	3535	S. Lyman,	2854	6409
1792	3d Dist *Barn. Dukes Nantuc*	Peleg Coffin, jr.	974	Geo. Leonard	634	1938
1792	*York.*	Geo. Thacher,	1319	Nath. Wells,	808	2285
1793	*Lincoln.*	Henry Dearborn,	1107	Wm.Lithgow,	572	1955
	Cumb.	P.Wadsworth,	2558	Daniel Davis,	1854	4412
	Hancock and Washington,	No choice.				
1794	1st *West.*	*T. Sedgwick,	731	T. J. Skinner	629	1403
	2d	Wm. Lyman,	774	Wm. Shepard	713	1523
	3d	Samuel Lyman,	667	Simeon Strong,	357	1203
	4th	Dwight Foster,	634	Levi Lincoln,	575	1230
	1st *South.*	N. Freeman, jr.	1034	Peleg Coffin, jr.	443	1512
	2d	John Read,	650	G. Partridge,	222	1006
	3d	Geo. Leonard,	606	Elisha May,	181	859
	1st *Middle,*	Fisher Ames,	2178	Ch. Jarvis,	1668	3857

* T. J. Skinner, vice Mr. S. elected senator, 946 E. Williams, 380 1391.

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1794	2d *Middle*,	J. B. Varnum,	1509	S. Dexter, jr.	1429	2995
	3d	*B. Goodhue,	367	Azor Orne,	171	698
	4th	Theo Bradbury,	753	(several)		837
	1st *Eastern*,	H. Dearborn,	464	Jona. Bowman,	260	906
	2d	P. Wadsworth,	607	Wm. Widgery,	399	1167
	3d	Geo. Thacher,	307	Nathl. Wells,	92	449
1796	1st *West.*	T. J. Skinner,	1499	Eph. Williams,	1160	2750
	2d	Wm. Shepard,	1601	Wm Lyman,	364	1993
	3d	Saml. Lyman,	878	Danl. Bigelow,	172	1065
	4th	Dwight Foster,	1107	Levi Lincoln,	263	1377
	1st *South.*	N. Freeman,	752	Peleg Coffin, jr.	164	944
	2d	John Read,	535	E. H. Robbins,	144	809
	3d	S. Bullock,	1039	L. Wheaton,	555	1959
	1st *Middle.*	H. G. Otis,	1737	J. Bowdoin,	1293	3138
	2d	J. B. Varnum,	1199	E. Bridge, &c	292	1814
	3d	S. Sewall,	442	L. Baldwin,	209	709
	4th	†T. Bradbury,	527	(several)		633
	1st *East.*	I. Parker,	1612	H. Dearborn,	1450	3065
	2d	P. Wadsworth	443	(several)		581
	3d	Geo. Thacher,	444	(several)		621
1798	1st *West.*	Th. Sedgwick,	1765	Thomas Ives,	437	2324
	2d	Wm. Shepard,	1008	Wm. Lyman,	113	1157
	3d	Saml. Lyman,	1195	Dan Bigelow,	86	1352
	4th	Dwight Foster,	1358	Levi Lincoln,	323	1686
	1st *South.*	[No choice till August, 1799.]				
	2d	John Read,	1255	John Swift,	583	2390
	3d	[No choice till June, 1799.]				
	1st *Middle.*	H. G. Otis,	2167	Wm. Heath,	1690	3879
	2d	J. B. Varnum,	1632	Tim. Bigelow,	834	2634
	3d	Samuel Sewall,	692	Loa. Baldwin,	202	984
	4th	Bailey Bartlett,	588	Jos. Swazey,	32	659
	1st *Eastern*,	Silas Lee,	867	H. Dearborn,	479	1455
	2d	P. Wadsworth,	897	Chas. Turner,	324	1246
	3d	Geo. Thacher,	772	John Fairfield,	290	1214
1799	1st *South.*	Lem. Williams,	636	Micajah Coffin,	214	878
	3d	Phanuel Bishop,	1583	Step. Bullock,	1454	3042
	3d *Middle.*	‡Nathan Read,	1567	J Crowninshield,	1364	
	4th *Western.*	Levi Lincoln,	1059	Jabez Upham,	434	*1563
	3d	Eben. Mattoon,	1142	(several)		1166
1800	1st	[No choice till March, 1801.]				
	2d	Wm Shepard,	1142	Sam. Taggart,	58	1557
	3d	Eb. Mattoon,	1213	Thos. Dwight,	233	1598
	4th	Levi Lincoln,	1496	Jabez Upham,	1175	2844
	1st *South'n.*	Lem. Williams,	421	Isa. L. Greene,	181	704
	2d	[No choice till March, 1801].				
	3d	Phanuel Bishop,	1284	Elisha May,	573	2258
	1st *Middle.*	Wm. Eustis,	2790	J. Quincy,	2486	5279
	2d	J. B. Varnum,	1930	T. Bigelow,	730	2688

* Samuel Sewall, vice Mr. G. elected a senator, 417 L. Baldwin 259 757
† Bailey Bartlett, vice Mr. B. ap. Just. Sup Court, 451 (several) 558
‡ Vice Mr. Sewall, appointed Justice Sup. Court.

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1800	3d *Middle.*	Nathan Read,	2144	J.Crowninshield,	1756	3901
	4th	M. Cutler,	1430	T. Kitteridge,	406	1894
	1st *East'n.*	Silas Lee,	605	H. Dearborn,	544	1192
	2d	P. Wadsworth,	767	J. Chandler,	141	999
	3d	Geo. Thacher,	692	Richard Cutts,	413	1134

[Want of room occasions the omission in this volume of the remainder of the list of Representatives. In the next publication of this work, the list shall be brought fully up.]

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

MR. BURDICK.—*Your publication, it appears, is to be open to all parties, and I am glad to find that such a work as you propose, is to be published; as it must afford great and useful information, and preserve many valuable things which ought not to be lost or forgotten.—Calculating on your impartiality, I take the liberty of enclosing you some of Mr. Cheeves' remarks, during the late session of Congress on the conduct of the war.* *A. B.*

Mr. CHEEVES said—"I pass from the causes, to the conduct of the war. The past conduct of the war.—This I think cannot be defended, and as I have not been an indiscriminate supporter of the measures and policy of the government, so I will not be an indiscriminate apologist of the conduct of the war. But although it cannot be entirely defended it may admit of some excuse. When it is recollected that this nation was roused by the declaration of war from the slumbers of thirty years of tranquility and peace—that it was without officers of experience, without military science or military establishments—when we recollect the comfortable mediocrity of fortune which our citizens enjoy, which gives them homes and families from which they reluctantly part—when we recollect the high spirit of liberty which is breathed by every man in our free and happy country, where the poorest man sees in the most exalted only his political equal, which, however great the political boast, is yet a circumstance the most incongruous with the spirit of subordination and the habits of discipline and obedience, which are necessary to form soldiers—when with such means and of such materials our army was to be formed, we ought to have been prepared for many of the disasters and disappointments we have suffered. But just in proportion as we should have expected disastrous results we confidently relied upon success, and the public mind was consequently prepared to magnify our misfortunes and to look at the future with despondency. From this cause we have been able to see but one side of the picture. Could we penetrate the councils of the enemy and enter into his sensibilities, we might discover that our misfortunes have been

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magnified and our successes diminished by the optics which have heretofore presented them to our view. Let us compare our situation with that of the enemy. Let us enter into hissensibili ties and disappointments, and compare them with our own. There are but two signal instances of discomfiture of which we complain. The first in the surrender of Detroit, and the second in the failure of the expedition against Montreal.——These are our principal misfortunes. On the other hand, we can boast the destruction of Proctor's army and the successful attack and capture of York. Let us take the enemy's view of these events. Neither of the officers of the enemy who commanded on these occasions has been since employed. Proctor has suffered the severest censure, in the general orders of the commander in chief, that language can express, and Sheaffe, it is understood, has been sent to England, perhaps for trial for his misconduct. The enemy, then, supposes our successes on these occasions, however we may regard them, as heavy misfortunes to his arms. The victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman general, in the best days of the republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the war in the uppermost Canada! The attack on York was highly spirited, and the success was brilliant and complete—and this, too, under the disadvantage of having lost the commanding officer, the gallant Pike, at the moment when the harvest of victory was to be reaped. The war on the land has not, then, been so disastrous or so dishonorable as we have sometimes supposed.

But on what principle, in estimating the character and effects of this war, are gentlemen authorized to separate the operations on land from those on the ocean and the lakes. I claim not exclusively for my own political friends the honors of our naval triumphs—I was among the first to accuse them of their neglect of this service, and to urge them to cherish and support the naval establishment. But I cannot either allow to the gentlemen in the opposition the claim which they affect of being the exclusive friends of the navy —They have discarded the man (the late President Adams) who was its greatest patron, and rejected from the times which they love to call their own, the period in which it received its greatest and its happiest impetus. But let its patrons and its friends be whom they may, I have a right to claim its merits for the country; and when we connect our naval deeds with the other events of the war, who will venture to say this has been an inglorious war. An inglorious war! Insult not the gallant men who have fought and bled in your battles, and yet live with high claims to your applause. Tread not so rudely on the ashes of the heroic dead. Could the soul of Lawrence speak from the cemetery which con-

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fine his mouldering body, in what appalling language would he rebuke the man who should assert that the contest in which he so nobly conquered, and so nobly died, was an inglorious war! Will you tell that worthy man* who fills with so much fidelity and usefulness a station in your service on this floor, that this is an inglorious war. He has beheld one son† triumph over his country's foe and live to hear and to receive the applause and gratitude of his country. He has seen another‡ fall in the arms of victory, heroically aiding in an achievement which if it be not unparallelled, is certainly not exceeded, in the annals of history. Happy Father! yet I would call him a miserable and hopeless man were this an inglorious war. But I must call him a most happy father, for God and nature have implanted in our bosoms a principle which elevates us above the love of life and friends, and makes us think their loss a blessing when they are yielded up in the cause of a beloved country, on the altar and in the spirit of patriotism. It is this principle which makes that excellent father reflect not merely with composure but with pleasure on the child of his love giving up his life in battle—his blood mingling with the wave and his body entombed in the bosom of Erie. Yes, he would rather feel the consciousness that his gallant boy fought with Perry and died in the glorious battle of the 10th of September, than now embrace him in his arms, again animated with the strong pulse of life—again pouring into the parental bosom his filial duty and lighting up a father's pride and joy!"

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Burdick,—In Germany, not long since, a curious experiment in Natural Philosophy was successfully made, which tended to revive the old exploded experiment of *Transfusion* The experiment was as follows:—A sheep and a calf were laid upon tables, with their legs tied; a jugular vein of the sheep was then opened, and he bled till the physicians and other spectators agreed there were no signs of life left. The same vein of the calf was then opened, which was placed near the sheep, and by means of a quill the blood was let out of the calf into the sheep—and, in a short time, to the great astonishment of the spectators, the sheep began to move, and shew signs of life;—and when the sheep was thought to have received blood enough, the vein was tied up, and the sheep loosed. He immediately began to run and eat grass, and joined the flock which was in a neighboring field.

I should like to know, sir, whether the doctrine of *Transfusion* has any friends in this country—and, if any, what experiments have been made. F. O.

* Mr. Claxton, one of the officers of the House.
† Lieut. Claxton who was on board the Wasp when she captured the Frolic.
‡ Midshipman Claxton.

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PUBLIC LANDS.

ACCORDING to the Report, from the General Land Office, Dec. 30, 1813, it appears, that "the U. S. after deducting all that has been sold, and leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim, will possess a national domain of at least *four hundred million* acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries of life to man, and which, if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to government for ages yet to come. This four hundred million acres of land are situated as follows :—

	NO. OF ACRES.
1. In the State of Ohio, Indian title extinguished to 6,725,000 acres.	12,300,000
2. In the Territory of Michigan, Indian title extinguished to 5,100,000 acres.	16,500,000
3. In the Indiana and Illinois, south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, Indian title extinguished to 33,000,000 acres.	56,200,000
4. In the Territory of Lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude, Indian title extinguished to 5,500,000 acres.	60,000,000
5. In the Mississippi Territory, Indian title extinguished to 5,900,000 acres.	55,000,000
6. In the session made by the French Government the 30th of April, 1803, and including the Territory of Missouri, the State of Louisiana, and the lands east of the Mississippi and island of N. Orleans, as far as [illegible]iver Perdido, at least	200,000,000
Grand total number of acres,	400,000,000

It is stated in the Report as uncertain to what actual extent Indian titles have been extinguished in the last described Territory ;—but that cessions have been obtained of the Foxes, and Osages, which, with the lands in the occupancy of the inhabitants, is supposed to amount to 25 or 30,000,000 of acres.

" Independent of the lands now offered for sale at the several land offices, established by law, we have nearly ready to add thereto the balance of the Choctaw purchase, and the forfeited pre-emptions in the Mississippi territory, the eastern and western land districts in the state of Louisiana, the Kaskaskia and Shawneetown districts in the Illinois and the fractions around Clark's grant in the Indiana ; and so soon as the laws can be carried fully into effect, and the lands surveyed, the district north of Red river, and the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished in the territories of Missouri and Michigan."

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N.B. The Commissioner of the General Land office, EDWARD TIFFIN, in his report to Congress, gives a summary view of the nature of the above lands, &c. : many tracts of which are described as most "delightful, rich, and valuable;"—some of them producing cane, &c. for sugar, rum, and molasses; and fit perhaps for the production of coffee;—that they produce most of the tropical fruits; that inexhaustible stores of lead may be obtained in Missouri; a very valuable saline in Illinois, producing the greatest possible quantity of salt," &c. &c.

LAND OFFICES.—In Missouri there is one Land-Office; in Louisiana 3; in Illinois 2; in Indiana 2; in Ohio 6; in Michigan 1; in Mississippi 3; the General Land Office in Washington city. The existing laws require "that all lands forfeited for non-payment, shall be offered for sale at the court house of the county in which the offices are situated."

WOAD.

Mr. BURDICK,—*By giving the following a place in your volume, you will undoubtedly confer a favour on the public, and oblige a* FRIEND.

WOAD seed is to be sown in the spring, at the rate of a bushel to an acre, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work mellow, in drills so far asunder as to admit sufficient room for hoeing and weeding; the leaves when full grown, or a little withered at the point, are to be gathered and ground in a cider mill into a paste—then dried as quick as possible, either by spreading thin or making it into balls as large as a middle sized apple, and put to dry on hurdles, &c. in the shade—When perfectly dry it is fit for the dyer's use, by whom it is made to undergo a fermentation. Good seasons produce from three to five crops of leaves.

The woad leaves are a most excellent winter and spring feed for sheep and cows—After being cropped the summer and fall for making woad, it stands the severest winters, and runs to seed the second year.

N. B. A cider mill, with hoop iron sunk edgeways into the wood, will grind the leaves into a paste very expeditiously. R.L.

MORAL TRAITORS.

Jan. 15, 1814. In U. S. H. of R. Mr. Grundy (of Tennessee) went into a long vindication of the doctrine of "moral treason;" and attempted to prove that a man was guilty thereof who should refuse his aid to government, or refuse to assist in carrying on the war, (U. S. against G. B.) or who should oppose it openly or even covertly. In reply, Mr. Grosvenor (of N. Y.) satirized Mr. G.'s digression,—"These *moral traitors*," said Mr. G "exist in all free governments. Chatham and Fox were traitors in the time of the American revolution. Had Britain listened to their counsels, she would not have lost the brightest gem in her diadem."

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THIRTEENTH CONGRESS.

List of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

[Those in *italics* are federalists—those in small CAPITALS, of the democratic party, but from often joining the federal party on particular questions are called '*independents*,' '*go-betweens*,' &c. The rest are democrats altogether.]

SENATORS.

New-Hampshire—*Jeremiah Mason*,*
Massachusetts—*Christopher Gore*, Joseph B. Varnum
Rhode-Island—Jeremiah B. Howell, *William Hunter*
Connecticut—*David Dagget*, *Samuel W. Dana*
Vermont—Dudley Chase, Jonathan Robinson
New-York—OBADIAH GERMAN, *Rufus King*
New-Jersey—John Conditt, JOHN LAMBERT
Pennsylvania—Abner Lacock,†
Delaware—*Outerbridge Horsey*, *William H. Wells*
Maryland—*Robert H. Goldsborough*, SAMUEL SMITH
Virginia—Richard Brent, WILLIAM B. GILES
North Carolina—DAVID STONE, James Turner
South Carolina—James Gaillard, John Taylor
Georgia—William W Bibb, Charles Tait
Kentucky—George M. Bibb, Jesse Bledsoe
Tennessee—JOSEPH ANDERSON, Jesse Wharton‡
Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, TH. WORTHINGTON
Louisiana—JAMES BROWN, ELEJIUS FROMENTIN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

New-Hampshire—*Bradbury Cilley*, *William Hale*, *Samuel Smith*, *Roger Vose*, *Daniel Webster*, *Jeduthan Wilcox*—6

Massachusetts—*William Baylies*, *Abijah Bigelow*, *George Bradbury*, *Elijah Brigham*, *Samuel Davis*, *Daniel Dewey*, *William Ely*, Levi Hubbard, *Cyrus King*, *Timothy Pickering*, *John Reed*, *William Reed*, NATH'L RUGGLES, *Artemas Ward*, *Samuel Taggart*, *John Wilson*, *Laban Wheaton*, James Parker, ABIEL WOOD. One vacancy *(see Appendix)* by resignation of William Richardson—20

Connecticut—*Epaphras Champion*, *John Davenport, jr. Lyman Law*, *Jonathan O. Mosely*, *Timothy Pitkin*, *Lewis B. Sturges*, *Benj. Tallmadge*—7

Rhode-Island—*Richard Jackson, jr. Elisha R. Potter*—2

Vermont—William C. Bradley, Ira Butler, James Butler, Richard Skinner, William Strong, Charles Rich—6

New-York—Daniel Avery, *Alexander Boyd*, Oliver C. Comstock, Peter Denoyelles, Jonathan Fisk, *James Geddes*, *Thos. P. Grosvenor*, AB HASBROUCK, *Samuel M. Hopkins*, *Nathl. W. Howell*, *Jotham Post, jr.* William Irving, *Moss Kent*, John Lefferts, *John Lovett*, *Jacob*

* One vacancy, *N Gilman*, deceased.
† One vacancy, M. Lieb, appointed Post-master, Philadelphia.
‡ Vice G. W. Campbell, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

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Markell, Morris S. Miller, Hosea Moffit, Thomas I. Oakley, Eben. Sage, *Samuel Sherwood, Zebulon R. Shipherd, William S. Smith,* John W Taylor, *Joel W. Thompson, Elisha I. Winter*—27

New-Jersey—Lewis Conditt, *William Cox, Jacob Hufty, James Schureman, Richard Stockton,* Thomas Ward—6

Pennsylvania—William Anderson, David Bard, Robert Brown, John Conrad, William Crawford, Edward Crouch, Roger Davis, William Findley, Hugh Glascow, Isaac Griffin, Charles I. Ingersoll, Samuel D. Ingham, Jared Irwin, Aaron Lyle, William Piper, John Rea, Jonathan Roberts, Adam Seybert, Isaac Smith, Adamson Tannehill, Daniel Udree, James Whitehill, Thomas Wilson—23

Delaware—*Thomas Cooper, Henry M. Ridgeley*—2

Maryland—Stephenson Archer, *Chas. Goldsborough, Alex. C. Hanson,* Joseph Kent, Alexander M'Kim, Nicholas R. Moore, Samuel Ringgold, *Philip Stuart,* Robert Wright—9

Virginia—*Thomas M. Bayly, James Breckenridge,* William A. Burwell, *Hugh Caperton,* John Clopton, John W. Eppes, Thomas Gholdson, Peterson Goodwyn, Aylett Hawes, J. P Hungerford, John G. Jackson, James Johnson, John Kerr, *Joseph Lewis, jun.* William M'Coy, Hugh Nelson, Thomas Newton, James Pleasants, jun. John Roane, *Daniel Sheffey,* John Smith, *Francis White.* (One vacancy, John Dawson, dead)—23

North Carolina—Willis Alston, *John Culpepper,* Peter Florney, Meshack Franklin, *William Gaston,* Wm. Kennedy, William R. King, Nl. Macon, William H. Murfree, *Joseph Pearson,* Israel Pickens, Rd. Stanford, Bartlett Yancey—13

South Carolina—John C. Calhoun, John J. Chapell, Langdon Cheeves, *Speaker,* Elias Earle, David R. Evans, Samuel Farrow, Theodore Gourdin, John Kershaw, William Lowndes—9

Georgia—William Barnett, Alfred Cuthbert, John Forsythe, Bolling Hall, Thomas Tellfair, George M. Troup—6

Kentucky—James Clark, Joseph Desha, Wm. P. Duvall, Samuel Hopkins, Richard M. Johnson, Samuel M'Kee, T. Montgomery, Step. Ormsby, Sol. P.Sharp, Joseph Hawkins†—10

Tennessee—John H. Bowen, Felix Grundy, Thomas K. Harris, Py. W. Humphreys, John Rhea, John Sevier—6

Ohio—John Alexander, Rezin Beall, James Caldwell, William Creighton, jr. James Kilbourn, John M'Lean—6

Louisiana—Thomas B. Robertson—1

Delegates for Territories.

Mississippi—William Lattimore—1
Indiana—Jonathan Jennings—1
Missouri—Edward Hemstead—1
Illinois—Shadrach Bond—1

N. B. The foregoing list is for the next (extra) session of the *Thirteenth* Congress.—The members for the *Fourteenth* Congress will not be elected in Massachusetts till November next.—A complete list, with other articles, will be given in a supplement to this volume. Jan. 1, 1815.

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† Vice H. Clay, Speaker, appointed Commissioner to Gottenberg.

REPEAL OF THE RESTRICTIVE SYSTEM.

MR. BURDICK, *You have invited communications of a Political and Historical nature; and I have therefore sent you an article which ought to be preserved as a beacon to future times.* AMICUS.

VERY unexpectedly, and to the astonishment of thousands, the President of the U. S. on the 30th of March, 1814, sent a message to Congress recommending a total Repeal of the Embargo and Non Importation Laws; and assigned as a reason the peculiar situation of Europe, arising from the great successes of the allies against Bonaparte. The House passed the repealing bill on the 7th April, 1814; yeas 115, nays 37; the Senate on the 12th April, yeas 29, nays 4; and the President signed the same on the 14th. During the discussion of the repealing bill in the House, Mr. WEBSTER, (of N. H.) said, he was happy that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the Restrictive System. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived pernicious as to ourselves, and imbecile as to foreign nations, was about to be consigned to the 'tomb of all the Capulets.' He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its existence terminate, &c. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said, was something like a system of faith, to be acted, not to be deliberated on; it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political salvation, and any departure from it as leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any saint in the calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry than the followers of this restrictive system. The authors of this system however had well understood its object; the opposers of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the President sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of many other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration: its true features would now be distinctly seen, its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told its friends that it was not a system of policy truly American. The House has now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe, which should fluctuate and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opponents, but never before acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—That the state of things created by

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the predominance of French power on the continent of Europe has ceased, and the system which depended on it ought to cease also? that, in fact, no effect could be expected from it by its co-operation with the views of France." Mr. W. said he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let me ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to this moment, have been apprised of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been heretofore caused by the assertion of that fact! The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the system by the operation of its mere pressure. Yet the House was now told it was to be abandoned because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy had ceased to exist. The great error of and objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking it off, would prevail to cause its re-enactment if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to terms, and the forces of Russia be again driven into her "frightful climate"—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which it is now thought proper to abandon. Thus it was, that until this habit of connecting our politics which the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should not be an independent people.—By the sudden fall of this system thousands would necessarily be ruined as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was however a fact too notorious that there was a class of men in this country to whom violent change was acceptable; men who looked upon whatever was uncommon to be wise or great. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was not a time, for the last two years, when any person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present. At the abandonment of the embargo he rejoiced; and should rejoice still further when the government should *pursue* a *permanent* system, *announce its policy to the people*, pursue measures on its *own strength*, and not subject us to the power and will of *foreign* nations.

INSURGENCY.

August 21, 22, 1792. Sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, met at Pittsburg, appointed Col. John Cannon, chairman, and Albert Gallatin (since secretary of the U.S. treasury) clerk; and passed the following among

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other resolutions: "And whereas some men be found among us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distress of their country, as to accept offices for collection of the duty." [i. e. *collectors to collect the duty on whiskey, &c. laid by Congress, and which, with the following, and other incentives, caused a partial insurrection in Pennsylvania, called "the whiskey insurrection."*]—"Resolved, therefore, That in future, we will consider such persons unworthy our friendship, have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life, which depend upon those duties which as men and fellow citizens we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve, and that it be, and is it hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same kind of conduct towards them."—[Signed by the above chairman and the clerk.]—Not long after the above meeting an insurrection broke out. The insurgents, at one time, assembled with fire arms and clubs, to the amount of 3,000 men; and after having committed some outrages on the excise officers, &c. they were dispersed by the militia, without loss of blood —at the expence of $1,000,000 to the United States. The militia from several states, amounting to 7 or 8,000 (by orders from government) turned out to quell the insurrection. Several of their ringleaders were apprehended, but were afterwards pardoned by the President of the United States.

CLOSE ROOMS.

MR. BURDICK, *The following remarks on the effects of close hot rooms, late hours, &c. &c. are extracted from an English author of celebrity—and may be useful to some of your readers.* Z.

"If a healthy man contaminate a complete gallon of air in a minute, merely by repeatedly respiring it, we may easily explain why the air of a parlor or room is so considerable injured by company sitting in it, and that of a bedchamber merely by a person sleeping in it. This unhealthy tendency is not a little encreased by modern refinement. The mathematical exactness with which the doors and windows of houses are now contrived to shut, exclude the necessary ingress of fresh air. Small bedchambers is another capital error, and this is often aggravated by sleeping with the curtains drawn. The air thus confined becomes replete with perspirable matter exhaling from the lungs, and all the invisible ducts of the skin, and in this contaminated state is respired for several hours; a circumstance strangely overlooked in health, and but too much neglected in sickness. In putrid and contagious fevers, it renders the room not only very offensive, but highly dangerous to the patient, the prac-

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titioner, and the attendants. In close-crouded rooms deprived of ventilation, when the air becomes phlogisticated to a certain degree, the candles grow uncommonly dim, and we begin to feel a disagreeable sense of oppression, langour and faintness, till fresh air is readmitted, when these symptoms presently vanish. There is also a glaring impropriety in that profusion of superfluous fires, (which contaminate the air in the same manner as respiration) and candles, which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, assemblies, &c.; since these, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by respiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health."—"A large portion of the time destined for repose, is now spent in long visits, often over the card table, or is devoted to midnight revels, or sometimes perchance to books and serious lucrubrations. During this solemn period, the animal and even vegetable tribes, yield to the powerful impulse of sleep.* The latter, instead of breathing forth dephlogisticated air, now shed a baleful influence over the creation. While the external atmosphere is overspread with nocturnal fogs and exhalations, the hot air of the room shares the unwholesome effluvia, now superadded to the other contaminating causes. The night being thus consumed in watching, the fragrant and refreshing hours of morning, intended for invigorating exercises, are spent in relaxing slumbers; and thus from day to day is the same unnatural retrograde course of life uniformly repeated; an inconsistency certainly unworthy of persons of any wisdom."

ANECDOTE.

In January last, when the bill for granting relief to the inhabitants of Nantucket from the operation of the embargo law, was before the House of Representatives, Mr. C. King, of Massachusetts, said "the ink with which the embargo law is written will never be dry; it will perpetually be moistened with the tears of our citizens!—And that not only the people of Nantucket, but many even of his own constituents must actually starve under the rigid operation of the embargo." When Mr. Wright (of Maryl.) rose, and remarked, (as an instance of the attention of the House to the calls of humanity), "Mr. Chairman, we had once passed a bill for giving *relief* to the unfortunate persons who were *destroyed* by the earthquake in South-America!"

* The sleep of plants in the night season is evident from the collapsed state of their leaves, and a visible change of their whole external habit.—Nor do they resume their natural function of emitting pure air, till the returning influence of the solar rays again enables them to perform it.

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UNITED STATES COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice. [Salary $4000.]

John Marshal, *of Virginia.*

Associate Justices. [Salary $3500 each.]

Brockholst Livingston, of *New Jersey.*
Bushrod Washington, of *Virginia.*
William Johnson, of *S. Carolina.*
Thomas Todd, of *Kentucky.*
Gabriel Duvall, of *Maryland.*
Joseph Story, of *Massachusetts.*

Attorney-general, Richard Rush, of *Pennsylvania,* $3000.

Clerk, Elias B. Caldwell, of *Delaware.*

DISTRICT COURTS.

MASSACHUSETTS—John Davis, *Judge;* George Blake, *Attorney;* James Prince, *Marshal;* Wm. S. Shaw, *Clerk;* Saml. Prince, of Boston, Adam W. Thaxter, do. John Hathorne, jun. of Salem, Eli Haskell, of New-Bedford, and John Thacher, of Barnstable, *Deputy Marshals.*

MAINE—David Sewall, *Judge;* Wm. P. P. Preble, *Attorney;* Thomas G. Thornton, *Marshal.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John S. Sherburne, *Judge;* Daniel Humphreys, *Attorney;* Michael M'Cleary, *Marshal;* Geo. W. Prescott, *Clerk.*

RHODE ISLAND—David Howell, *Judge;* Ashur Robbins, *Attorney;* Eben'r. K. Dexter, *Marshal.*

CONNECTICUT—Pierpont Edwards, *Judge;* Hezekiah Huntington, *Attorney;* Robert Fairchild, *Marshal.*

VERMONT—Elijah Paine, *Judge;* Titus Hutchinson, *Attorney;* David Robinson, *Marshal.*

NEW YORK—M. B. Tallmadge, *Chief Judge;* Wm. P. Van Ness, *Additional Judge;* Nath'l. Sandford, *Attorney;* John Smith, *Marshal.*

NEW JERSEY—Robert Morris, *Judge;* Joseph M'Ilvaine, *Attorney;* Oliver W. Ogden, *Marshal.*

PENNSYSVANIA—Richard Peters, *Judge;* Alex. James Dallas, *Attorney;* John Smith, *Marshal.*

DELAWARE—John Fisher, *Judge;* Geo. Reed, jun. *Attorney;* James Brobson, *Marshal.*

MARYLAND—James Houston, *Judge;* Elias Glen, *Attorney;* Thomas Rutter, *Marshal.*

VIRGINIA—St. Geo. Tucker, *Judge;* Geo. Hay, *Attorney;* Andrew Moore, *Marshal.*

NORTH CAROLINA—Henry Potter, *Judge;* Robert H. Jones, *Attorney;* Beverly Daniel, *Marshal.*

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SOUTH CAROLINA—John Drayton, *Judge*; Thos. Parker, *Attorney*; Morton A. Waring, *Marshal*.

GEORGIA—Wm. Stevens, *Judge*; Charles Harris, *Attorney*; John Eppinger, *Marshal*.

KENTUCKY—Harry Innes, *Judge*; Robert Wickliffe, *Attorney*; Robert Crocket, *Marshal*.

TENNESSEE—John M'Nairy, *Judge*.

EAST TENNESSEE—John M. Campbell, *Attorney*; C. I. Porter, *Marshal*.

WEST TENNESSEE—John E. Beck, *Attorney*; John Childress, jun. *Marshal*.

OHIO—Charles W. Bird, *Judge*; Saml. Herrick, *Attorney*; Lewis Cass, *Marshal*.

COLUMBIA—Wm. Cranch, *Chief Judge*; Nicholas Fitzhugh, and Bucknel Thurston, *Assistant Judges*; Walter Jones, jun. *Attorney*; Washington Boyd, *Marshal*.

NEW ORLEANS—John R. Grymes, *Attorney*; Peter L. B. Duplessis, *Marshal*.

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court sits at the Seat of Government on the first Monday in February, annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

EASTERN CIRCUIT—In *Rhode-Island*, at Providence, 15th of Nov.; at Newport, 15th of June. In *Massachusetts*, at Boston, May 15th and Oct. 15th. In *New-Hampshire*, at Portsmouth, 19th May; at Exeter, 2d Nov. In *Connecticut*, at New-Haven, 13th April; at Hartford, 17th Sept. In *Vermont*, at Windsor, 1st May; at Rutland, 3d Oct. In *New-York*, at New-York, April 1st and Sept. 1st.

If any of the days happen on Sunday, the Court is held on Monday following.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Massachusetts—At Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, and 4th in June, 2d in Sept. and 1st in December.

Maine—At Portland, 3d Tuesday in June, and 1st in Dec.; Pownalboro', 1st in March and September.

New Hampshire—At Portsmouth, 3d Tuesday in March and Sept.; at Exeter, 3d in June and December.

Vermont—At Windsor and Rutland, 1st Monday in Feb. and August, and 2d in May and November.

Rhode Island—At Newport and Providence, 1st Mondays in Feb. and Aug. and 1st in May and November.

Connecticut—At New-Haven, 3d Tuesdays in Feb. and Aug. and 1st in May and November.

New York—At New-York, 1st Tuesdays in Feb. May, August and November.

Independent of the above terms the Judges may hold Special Courts in their Districts, at their discretion.

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CONGRESSIONAL ANECDOTES.

Jan. 15, 1814. Mr. Ingersoll (of Penn.) made an attack upon Mr. Stockton (of N. J.), the nature of which attack is explained in the reply which follows:—On the 18th, Mr. Stockton took occasion to remark, in reply, "I may be all that I am represented by the member from Pennsylvania—but I will tell you, Sir, *what I am not*; what I never have been.—*I* am no court sycophant—no changeling.—*I* never was in the market—*I* never, like the vane on the spire, was blown around by every popular breath, from the south and the west and the east and the north.—But who is my accuser? Had some man, some ten years ago, entered Philadelphia, and there beheld a young gentleman, small in stature, but big in intellect, improved by education and travel, busily employed in the political contests of the day, denouncing the principles of the ruling party, using his pen to tarnish the reputation of the most distinguished leaders of that party; had they beheld him, a violent, passionate, intemperate, outrageous opponent of his then political adversaries; and should such a spectator now find here, on the floor of this house, in the stripling I have described, the intemperate, violent, fulsome panegyrist of those same political adversaries, and the abusive opponent of those he then professed to admire and respect, would he not raise his eyes in wonder and astonishment?——The gentleman has said he would pursue this war until the people were against it, and that he would change when the people changed: I believe him. He will always change with the popular voice.—He has already changed with the popular voice. Once he was the warm defender of the policy and principles of Washington: when the people changed, round he came—he threw himself upon the ocean of popular opinion, without compass or rudder, and the winds, and the tide and the waves have wafted him to the seat he now occupies.—There he sits, among honorable men!—with power to attack and insult honorable men.——What, sir! exclaimed Mr. Stockton, *I* rejoice that the flag of my country is dishonored! Does he dare to charge me with this? The snows of fifty winters are on my head, and yet I should blush, if, when that flag is to be defended, I could lag in company with men like my accuser. Beneath that flag, the real flag of my country, which Washington erected, and which now floats in glory and triumph on the ocean, beneath that flag I now have a gallant son, sustaining with his comrades the honor of the country—and I would sooner behold him enshrouded in that flag, than to hear it was dishonorably struck to the foes of his country.—Poor, wretched patriotism! exclaimed Mr. S. which spends itself in a round of fulsome adulations to the powers that be, and in little contemptible

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abuse of men who cannot apostatize from their principles, nor bow the knee to patronage and influence.——No, sir, said Mr. Stockton, I can never rejoice that the flag of my country it struck—the national flag; that flag of my country was planted by the immortal Washington on the ramparts of independence. I alluded to the flag of the ministry—the flag of error and misrule—the false, alien, party flag. I relied on the fact that the basis of negociation offered by England had been acceded to here; and England having caused us to understand that she would not negotiate *now* on any other terms than those she had *before* offered."—In reply, Mr. Ingersol stated "that he had formerly been of federal politicks, but that travel in Europe had altered his opinions of the British Government, and parties here. Plutarch, (said he) in finishing his fine comparison of Cymon and Lucullus, gave the former the palm, because, though he erred in his youth, he improved as he grew old, and lived to become right; whereas Lucullus, who was unexceptionable in his youth, deteriorated in his old age."

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

Mr. Burdick, In the address of the American Delegates, in General Congress assembled, in the year 1774, to the Inhabitants of the province of Quebec, inviting them to elect and send Deputies to the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia 10th May, 1775—four invaluable *Rights* are described, viz. That of the People having a share in their own government, by their representatives chosen by themselves, &c. That of Trial by jury: That of Habeas Corpus;—and, that of the Freedom *of the* Press In speaking of this latter *Right*, the address very neatly observes:—

"The importance of this consists (besides the advancement of Truth, Science, and Morality, and Arts in general) in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the Administration of Government; its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them—whereby oppressive and mismanaging officers are shamed or intimidated into more honorable and just modes of conducting affairs."

May our Country always be blessed with such '74 doctrine! P.

VERMONT SUPPORTED.

Jan. 14, 1814. Hon. Mr. H. G. Otis, in the Massachusetts Legislature moved a resolution expressive of the duty of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to aid the Governor of Vermont, and the People of that State, or of any other State, with their whole power in enabling them to support their Constitutional Rights, whenever the same shall be in danger, from any quarter; and that it will be the duty of the Legislature, whenever requested by the Legislature of Vermont, or other State, upon due evidence of such infringement, to make provision by law for their effectual support.—The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

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BOSTON TOWN-OFFICERS.

Selectmen—Charles Bulfinch, Ebenezer Oliver, Jonathan Hunewell, Joseph Foster, Nathan Webb, Benjamin Weld, Joseph Lovering, Joseph Austin, Robert Williams.

Overseers of the Poor—William Smith, William Phillips, Redford Webster, Thomas Perkins, Samuel Snelling, Ozias Goodwin, Wm. Mackay, Jos. Coolidge, jun. Joseph Richards, Bryant P. Tilden, Ephraim Eliot, Jona. Phillips.

Master of the Almshouse—George Deblois.

Board of Health—Benjamin Whitman, esq. *president.* Thomas Jackson, *treasurer.* Nathl. Greenough, *secretary.* Ward No. 1, James Robinson, 2 David Stanwood, 3 Christopher Smith, 4 Josiah Marshall, 5 Jonathan Loring, 6 John Mackay, 7 Stephen Beane, 8 James Loring, 9 Samuel Dorr, 10 Benjamin Whitman, 11 Thomas Jackson, 12 Henry Bass. Health office, Faneuil-Hall.

Visiting Physician of the Port—Dr. Thomas Welsh.

Committee of Finance.—Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, and Board of Health.

Town Clerk—Thomas Clark ; office, Faneuil Hall ; salary $1000 per ann.

Treasurer and Collector—Andrew Sigourney ; office, Old Statehouse ; salary $2500 per ann.

Superintendent of Police—Charles Bulfinch ; sal. $1000. Jeremiah Bridge, *assistant* ; $500. Office, Faneuil Hall.

Assessors of Taxes—Francis Green, John Boyle, $816 each.

Clerk and Inspector of the Market—Nathaniel Meriam.

School-Committee—The Selectmen, together with Drs. Thomas Welsh, Aaron Dexter, John C. Warren, Rev. Horace Holley, Charles Lowell, Samuel Carey, Mr. Francis J. Oliver, Charles Davis, John Heard, jun. Peter O. Thacher, William Smith, and William Wells, esquires.

Auditors of the accounts of the Treasurer, Selectmen, Overseers of the poor, and Board of Health—Stephen Codman, Francis J. Oliver, and John Osborn, esquires.

Firewards—Thos. Melville, Andrew Cunningham, John Winslow, Stephen Codman, Jonathan Hunewell, Daniel Messinger, William Sullivan, Benjamin Smith, Nathaniel Curtis, Edward Cruft, James Phillips, Bryant P. Tilden, Nathan Webb, George Blanchard, Samuel M. Thayer, Joseph Tilden, Joseph Austin, Benjamin Rich, Joseph Lovering, Gedney King, Francis J. Oliver, John D. Williams, Wm. Harris, John Winslow, jr.—Andr. Cunningham, *secty.*

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ARTILLERY.

Statement of the Field Artillery of Massachusetts, and its distribution, as reported to the Legislature, by the Quarter-Master General, Jan. 1, 1814.

BRASS FIELD PIECES COMPLETE.

	Companies.	6 pounders.	3 pounders.	Total.	Tumbrils.
1st Division.					
Boston,	3	6	2	8	3
Roxbury,	1	2		2	1
Dorchester,	1	2		2	1
Weymouth,	1		2	2	1
Medway,	1		2	2	1
Foxborough,	1		2	2	1
2d Division.					
Salem,	1	2		2	1
Gloucester,	1	2		2	1
Danvers,	1	2		2	1
Lynn,	1	2		2	1
Marblehead,	2	4		4	2
Newburyport,	1	2		2	1
Salisbury,	1		2	2	1
Andover,	1		2	2	1
3d Division.					
Charlestown,	1	2		2	1
Watertown,	1	2		2	1
Concord,	1	2		2	1
Lexington,	1	2		2	1
Framingham,	1	2		2	1
Groton,	1		2	2	1
Billerica,	1	2		2	1
4th Division.					
Springfield,	1		2	2	1
Belchertown,	1		2	2	1
Westfield,	1		2	2	1
Northampton,	1		2	2	1
Greenfield,	1		2	2	1
Charlemont,	1		2	2	1
Goshen,	1		2	2	1
Northfield,	1		2	2	1
5th Division.					
Plymouth,	1	2		2	1
Abington,	1		2	2	1
Hanover,	1		2	2	1
Norton,	1		2	2	1
N. Bedford,	1		2	2	1
Falmouth,	1		2	2	1
Brewster,	1		2	2	1
6th Division.					
York,	1		2	2	1
Biddeford,	1		2	2	1
7th Division.					
Worcester,	1		2	2	1
Milford,	1		2	2	1
Charlton,	1		2	2	1
Leominster,	1		2	2	1
Lancaster,	1		2	2	1
Barre,	1		2	2	1
8th Division					
Hallowell,	1		2	2	1
Monmouth,	1		2	2	1
Waterville,	1		2	2	1
Norridgewock,	1		2	2	1
9th Division.					
G. Barrington,	1		2	2	1
Stockbridge,	1		2	2	1
Pittsfield,	1		2	2	1
Lanesborough,	1		2	2	1
10th Division.					
Castine,	1		2	2	1
Hamden,	1		2	2	1
Belfast,	1		2	2	1
Machias,	1		2	2	1
Eastport,	1		2	2	1
11th Division.					
Topsham,	1		2	2	1
Bath,	1		2	2	1
Brunswick,	1	2		2	1
Wiscasset,	1		2	2	1
Warren,	1	2		2	1
12th Division.					
Freeport,	1		2	2	1
Portland	2	2	2	4	2
Falmouth,	1		2	2	1
N. Gloucester,	1		2	2	1
13th Division.					
Paris,	1	2		2	1
Fryeburg,	1		2	2	1
Turner,	1		2	2	1
Totals	73	46	102	148	73

Besides the above, there are in the *State arsenal*, Boston. 6 12-pounders, 2 6-pounders, 4 3-pounders, & 2 tumbrils. *State arsenal*, Cambridge, 4 howitzers.

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Iron Pieces, mounted on travelling Carriages.

WHERE SITUATED.	18 pounders	12 pounders	9 pounders	6 pounders	3 pounders	Total.	Waggons	Tumbrils
Salem,						2	1	
Gloucester,			2	4		6	1	
New-Bedford,				2	2	4		2
Portland,	4		2			6	1	
Castine,			2			2	1	
Kennebunk,			2			2		
Newburyport,	2					2		
Bristol,				2		2		
State arsenal in Bost.	4					4	1	
Do. in Cambridge,	4					4	4	
Totals,—	14	2	8	8	2	36	9	2

WAR.

In the following extract from Mr. MADISON's (now President of the U. S.) pamphlet, in 1795, when Washington was President, and strong apprehensions were entertained of a War with France—the effects of War are thus admirably portrayed:—

"Of all the evils to public liberty, *war* is perhaps the most to be dreaded; because it comprises and develops the genius of every other. *War* is the parent of *armies*; from these proceed *debts* and *taxes*—And armies, and debts, and taxes are the known *instruments* for bringing the *many* under the dominion of the *few*. In war too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out *offices*, *honors*, and *emoluments*, is multiplied; and all the means of *seducing* the minds are added to those of *subduing* the force of the PEOPLE!—The same malignant aspect in *republicanism*, may be traced in the inequality of fortunes and opportunities of fraud, growing out of a *state of war*, and in the degeneracy of manners and morals engendered by both. *No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare!*"

ANECDOTE.

Jan. 15, 1814. In a debate in U. S. H. of R. on the bill authorizing the President to raise the 14 regiments of infantry, (heretofore authorized to be enlisted for 1 year only) for 5 years, or during the war—Mr. Robertson (of Louisiana) said, "I consider the proposition (of Mr. Sheffy, of Virginia) to confine our forces to defensive operations, as the most paricidal ever offered in the House. There is nothing so disgraceful in history." To which Mr. Sheffy replied, "Is it paricidal, after the unsuccessful efforts of two years, after the expenditure of one hundred millions of money, and the loss of twenty thousand souls, to check ourselves in this career of ruin?"

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STRONG AND PENNINGTON.

MR. BURDICK, *I send you two statements which appear very opposite to each other.*

Jan. 13, 1814. Gov. Pennington sent a message to the legislature of New-Jersey, on the opening of the session, in which he said—"There can be no principle more destructive of order, and subversive of government, than that part of the members of the community should have a right, at their discretion, to abstract themselves from their country, and say, we did not approve the war, (between U. S. and G. B.) and, therefore, are no parties to it."

Jan. 13, 1814 Gov. Strong, in his speech to the legislature of Massachusetts, on the opening of the session, said—"The right of fully investigating political subjects, and of freely expressing our sentiments in relation to them, is secured to us by our Constitutions, and is essential to the public safety and the preservation of a free Government. Without the exercise of this right, the most oppressive laws would not be repealed, nor the most grievous abuses reformed; and whoever attempts to invalidate this privilege, whatever name he assumes, is not a friend to republican liberty." Another extract:—"When the government of a nation engages in a war that is unjust or unnecessary, the people are bound, notwithstanding, to submit to the laws which are enacted agreeable to the constitution, and are justified in defending themselves against hostile invasion. If they do nothing more, the government alone is answerable for all the sufferings endured or inflicted." Another extract:—"In the tumult of arms the passions of men are easily inflamed by artful misrepresentations—they are apt to lose sight of the origin of a contest, and to forget, either in the triumph of victory, or the mortification of defeat, that the whole weight of guilt and wretchedness occasioned by war, is chargeable upon that government which unreasonably begins the conflict, and upon those of its subjects who voluntarily and without legal obligation, encourage and support it."

ANECDOTE.

MR. BURDICK—During a debate last Jan. on Turreau's letter, in the National Legislature, Mr. Wright (of Maryl.) introduced a toast which he said Mr. Pickering (of Mass.) gave at a dinner, given in Fanueil-Hall, Boston, to Mr. Jackson, the British minister. Having quoted it incorrectly thus, "the fast anchored isle—the bulwark of our religion"—as soon as he sat down Mr. Pickering handed him on a piece of paper the real toast, "The world's last hope—Britain's fast anchor'd isle"—and at the bottom of the toast, Mr. P. added these words, "I am willing the sentiment should be inscribed on my tomb-stone"—which Mr. Wright rose and read, upon which Mr. Clay, the Speaker, jocosely remarked, the toast had nothing to do with the debate; but he would rather have a *new* toast than an *old* one. This was understood to be the first time a *toast* was ever given in Congress. V.

N.B. The assertion of Mr. W. that the dinner was given to Mr. J. was also incorrect. The dinner was in commemoration of the an-

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niversary of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company—and Mr. Jackson and other strangers of distinction, Mr. Gerry (now V. P. of the U. S.) and other distinguished citizens, were present, on *invitation* from this hospitable and honorable corps. Gentlemen are often in the habit of making mistakes similar to Mr. W. and on subjects sometimes more important. Would not one of your 'Manuals' be very useful for the pockets of all who have treacherous memories?—[*** *The Editor is perfectly willing that the experiment at least should be tried.*]

BANKING CAPITAL.

Mr Burdick, In 1804 the banking capital in the United States was estimated at $28,000,000, including the United States bank of $10,000,000. At the present period (1814) there are 36 banks in

Massachusetts, with a capital of about	$13,000,000
In New-Hampshire, 9 banks - - - - -	1,500,000
In Rhode-Island, 14 banks, - - - - -	1,708,000
In Connecticut, 9 banks, about - - - - -	1,680,000
In New-York city, 8 banks - - - - -	15,250,000
,, ,, out of the city, 20 banks, about -	10,700,000

In Philadelphia, 8 banks, viz. Pennsylvania, 3,000,000; Phila. 1,800,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' 1,250,000; North-America, 800,000; Commercial, 750,000; (Mechanics, N. Liberty, and Girard's, unknown). The other banks in Pennsylvania, previous to March, 1814, not ascertained correctly; but it appears that in March last 42 new banks were erected, at one time, in that state; the proposed capitals of 12 of these 42 give an amount of 35,000,000; and the capital of the whole is probably not far from 66,000,000! which, with those in Philadelphia would amount to about - - - - - 76,000,000

[The act chartering the 42 new banks obliges each to pay annually into the state treasury 7 per cent. on the amount of their dividends.]

In Baltimore (Maryland) 9 banks - - -	8,300,000
The citizens of Philadelphia petitioned congress in January last for a national bank, of - - -	30,000,000

And a similar petition was presented from New-York.

I have not sufficient data to go through all the states; but enough is given to show the astonishing increase of banking capital. But I would just remark, that in the year 1808, there were 10 banks in New-Hampshire, 24 in Massachusetts, 7 in Connecticut, 13 in Rhode-Island, 4 in Vermont; and in all the other states in the Union there were only about 28. Interesting reflections on this subject might be made; but the nature of your publication requiring brevity, I omit them. Your friend, G.

☞ Banks in Massachusetts are taxed annually for the use of the Commonwealth one half of one per cent. on the amount of original stock paid in. Nearly all the charters of the banks in Massachusetts expire in October, 1831.

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EXPENSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BURDICK, A friend of mine (who by the way is a federalist) intends sending you a table of the expences of the U. States in consequence of the Direct Tax. If you insert any such statement, please to insert the following also :—

The expences of Great Britain for the year 1813, were—

120,000,000 pounds sterling, or 533,333,330 dollars :
That is 44,444,440 every month, 10,256,410 every week,
1,461,187 every day, 427,350 every hour,
7,125 50 cts. every minute, 118 70 cts. every second.

It appears by the above statement, that while we expend 52 millions, England is expending 533 millions of dollars; that she spends as much in one month as we do in a whole year. The territory of G. Britain contains only about 50 millions of acres. If their expenditures were assessed on the land, it would take a tax of 10 dollars annually on every acre to pay it. The territory of the U. States is about 1000 millions of acres of land. If our expenditures (say 50 millions) were assessed on the land of the U. States, a trifling tax of 5 cents on every acre would pay it, without recourse to any other taxes for the support of government. If the British annual expenditure was levied on the inhabitants by the way of poll tax, it would take a tax of 53 dollars annually to pay it. If the American annual expenditure was levied in the same way, it would take only the trifling sum of 6 dollars annually to pay it.

MILITARY LETTER WRITING.

MR. BURDICK, On the 30th March, 1814, Gen. Wilkinson advanced from Champlain with about 3000 men, and attacked a stone grist mill at Lacole river, garrisoned by about 500 British regulars and militia, and after 3 hours fighting to obtain possession of the mill, withdrew back to Champlain, &c. with a loss of 13 killed, 128 wounded, and 13 missing. The British loss stated at 11 killed and 47 wounded. This *little* affair was soon after represented by letters in the papers as the most brilliant ever achieved; and Gen. Wilkinson was praised for his "courage, presence of mind, and military talents" far beyond any praise bestowed on Bonaparte or any other of the great captains of the age, even in their contests when hundreds of thousands had been engaged. One of the army letter writers remarked that "Gen. Wilkinson could not be prevailed upon to repair beyond the reach of danger; and that he stood intrepid, undismayed, and unappalled in the very thickest of the battle—

"Like Mount Atlas,
When storms and tempests thunder at its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet."—

I have noticed the above historical fact merely to remark, that it reminds one of a description given by a *cowardly*

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pompous fellow to a friend of his, having split or tore his breeches, in consequence of a fright occasioned by a small Terrier Dog barking at him :—

"I was attacked by a most ferocious and tremendous animal yclep'd a bull dog. He came at me with a mouth opening like the crater of Vesuvius ; he barked like thunder, and his eyes flashed like lightning ; but notwithstanding all this, I stood

"Like Mount Atlas,
When storms and tempests thunder at its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,"

till repeatedly urged by my friends I attempted a retreat over a stone fence four feet thick, and in the act my Breeches ripped as if heaven and earth were coming together !"

Another army letter gives quite a different coloring to this affair ; and furnishes a singular evidence of *subordination*. It states that "General *Wilkinson's* post was in one of the *sides of the North*, a mile and a half in the rear—and that when Col. *Clarke's* detachment *came back from the battle*, the General anxiously asked what had become of his army ; when Colonel *Clarke* told him to *go and see !*"

PUBLICK MORALS.

Ma. Burdick,—The late Restrictive Laws on *Commerce*, have done more injury to Public Morals than all the Restrictive Laws on *Vice* ever did or can make good. I might fill your proposed volume with instances in proof of this assertion ; but the following humorous *hit*, (predicated on real facts) from a southern paper, may suffice :

"SUGAR MINES.

"We all know, that in certain parts of the United States, Sugar or Maple Trees, grow spontaneously, and yield considerable quantities of that valuable article. A new and most surprizing discovery has lately been made on the roads from Canada to Massachusetts, and on the coasts of that State, viz. *Sugar Mines !*—The Moralists of Boston have now only to dig a few feet deep in the sand, and they will find bags and barrels and casks of sugar, ready made and well coopered to their hands, so that they have only the trouble of carting or sleighing them to their different places of abode. There has lately also appeared symptoms of mines of well-manufactured cloth and various articles of hard-ware !—It is somewhat remarkable, but it is nevertheless true, that these articles are very like those which are made in England—but it is only a likeness, for every body knows, that they actually grow on the borders of Canada," &c.

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RIGHT OF TAKING DESERTERS.

On the 1st June, 1809, an American vessel, bound from Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Oswego, anchored in a bay on the British side of St. Lawrence, having on board Capt. W. P. BENNET, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and some of his men. While lyimg there, Capt B. hearing of a Deserter by name of UNDERHILL being in that settlement teaching school, dispatched a sergeant and two men to apprehend him, which they effected, tied his hands behind him and at the point of the bayonet drove him some distance, till the prisoner making attempt to excape, the party fired at and killed him: they then fled to their boat and proceeded to the American side. Capt. B. was tried by a Court Martial for this offence, but was acquitted.

EXPATRIATION.

In 1809, the Spanish Ambassador at London, APADOCA, required of the British Ministry that AARON BURR, (the late Vice President of the U S.) who was then in London, should be compelled to depart from the Kingdom for having undertaken an expedition against the Spanish American Colonies. BURR appeared when summoned, and claimed the right as a *British Subject*, under Magna Charta, to remain unmolested in the country to which he owed allegiance; he asserted that he was entitled to protection by *his birth* under the British government long before the independence of America, and that Great-Britain could not refuse to recognize the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

MONEY STOPPED.

Jan. 26, 1814. In the H. of R. of Massachusetts, the following Resolves passed, unanimously, viz. "Resolved, that the [recent] seizure of $138,874, belonging to the President, &c. of the New-England Bank [in Boston, which sum had been obtained in specie for N. York bank bills, and was on its way from N.Y. city to the vaults in Boston] by the Collector [David Gelston, esq.] of the port of N.York, was a breach of duty, and a violation of the rights of said corporation."—The other resolution was expressive of the sensibility which the Legislature felt as to this outrage; requesting Gov. Strong to transmit the resolutions, &c. to the President of the U. S. and to request him to order an immediate restoration of the money so unjustly and illegally detained by said Collector, and, further, to request the President to remove D. Gelston from his office, as a small atonement to the injured citizens of this Commonwealth, &c.—Both parties considered this act of the Collector as little short of "robbery."—The money was afterwards given up by order of the President.

VIRGINIA.

THE return of the Militia, for the year 1813, gave, viz. Infantry, including officers, 68,330—Cavalry, do. do. 5,217—Artillery, 2,254—Total strength, 75,801.

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Census of Massachusetts District—1810.

NAMES OF THE COUNTIES	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					SLAVES.	All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Aggregate amount of the population in said counties in 1810.	Aggregae amount of the population in said counties in 1800.	GAIN in said counties from 1800 to the Census of 1810.
	Under 10 years of age	Of 10, and under 16.	Of 16, and under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26, and under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45, and upwards, including heads of families.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10, and under 16.	Of 16, and under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26, and under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45, and upwards, including heads of fams.					
Suffolk,	4,500	1,924	3,730	4,482	1,414	4,472	2,126	4,061	4,241	1,947		1,484	34,381	28,015	6,366
Middlesex,	7,566	3,876	5,452	5,804	4,061	7,386	3,767	5,113	5,380	4,510		374	52,789	46,928	5,861
Worcester,	9,847	4,994	5,995	5,937	5,433	4,263	4,441	6,346	6,587	5,599		468	64,910	61,192	3,718
Hampshire,	11,927	5,932	7,122	7,014	5,973	11,443	5,574	7,334	7,480	5,870		606	76,275	72,432	3,843
Nantucket,	876	463	781	675	448	836	454	595	789	640		300	6,807	5,617	1,190
Dukes,	429	214	274	309	263	418	214	297	368	348		156	3,290	3,116	174
Berkshire,	5,481	2,973	3,399	3,154	2 585	5,502	2,714	3,684	3,212	2,550		653	35,907	33,885	2,022
Essex,	10,226	4,990	7,097	7,347	4,879	10,026	4,815	6,912	8 060	6,676		860	71,888	61,196	10,692
Plymouth,	4,965	2,662	2,969	3,168	3,021	4,843	2,532	3,285	3,655	3,649		420	35,169	30,073	5,096
Bristol,	5,297	2,775	3,300	3,278	2,928	5,056	2,656	3,684	3,829	3 441		924	37,168	33,880	3,288
Barnstable,	3,629	1,855	1,881	2,076	1,465	3,478	1,621	1,895	2,291	1,784		236	22,211	19,293	2,918
Norfolk,	4,187	2,306	3,068	3,110	2,506	4,158	2,277	3,160	3,337	2,880		256	31,245	27,216	4,029
☞ *Totals.*	68,930	34,964	45,018	45,854	34,976	66,881	33,191	46,366	49,229	39,894	00	6,737	472,040	422,845	49,195

Census of the District of Maine.

NAMES OF THE COUNTIES	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					SLAVES.	Coloured Persons.	Aggregate amount of the population in said counties in the year 1810.	Aggregate amount of the population in said counties in the year 1800.	GAIN in said counties from 1800 to the census of 1810.
	Under 10 years old.	Of 10, and under 16.	Of 16, and under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26, and under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.	Under 10 years old.	Of 10, and under 16.	Of 16, and under 26, including heads of families.	Of 26, and under 45, including heads of families.	Of 45, and upwards, including heads of families.					
York,	6,949	3,330	3,649	3,739	2,861	6,681	3,350	4,106	4,041	3,096	—	125	41,877	37,729	4,152
Cumberland,	7,156	3,398	3,906	4,127	2,545	7,003	3,282	4,335	4,194	2,520	—	366	42,831	37,918	5,113
Lincoln,	7,860	3,510	3,900	4,126	2,571	7,304	3,391	3,865	3,912	2,389	—	164	42,992	30,100	12,892
Hancock,	5,827	2,447	2,695	3,055	1,457	5,569	2,278	2,532	2,840	1,246	—	91	30,031	16,316	13,715
Washington	1,518	587	797	936	390	1,377	594	660	669	304	—	36	7,870	4,436	3,434
Kennebec,	6,068	2,672	2,885	3,128	1,791	5,727	2,519	3,032	3,027	1,541	—	174	32,564	24,402	8,162
Oxford,	3,374	1,463	1,541	1,647	1,003	3,062	1,487	1,555	1,631	854	—	13	17,630		
Somerset,	2,521	1,056	1,030	1,319	673	2,465	926	1,205	1,150	565	—		12,910		
☞ *Totals...*	41,273	18,463	20,403	22,079	13,291	39,131	17,827	21,290	21,464	12,515	—	969	228,705	150,901	77,804

☞ Persons of colour in 1810 - - - - - - 818

151,719

[☞ It will be observed, that, in 1800, the County of Oxford was included in Cumberland and York.—Likewise the County of Somerset, with Kennebec; consequently their individual gain, since that period cannot be stated.]

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COMET.

Mr. BURDICK,—I send you an article on the comet of 1811; and should like to have it preserved among your interesting memoranda.

Yrs, *A Friend to Science.*

In Sept. 1811, a comet made its appearance, which caused much speculation both in Europe and the U. S. of America. Many ignorant people thought it was intended to produce the day of judgment; others that it would strike against our system and instantly annihilate it, or approach so near as to burn it up; others were so frightened as to omit going to market; others made their wills; and many suddenly became quite religious, and several committed suicide. Nathaniel Bowditch, esq. (a scientific gentleman of celebrity) of Salem, (Massa.) published the most correct accounts of this Comet, in the U. S. The following observations, by the direction of the Royal Observatory, in Munich, Germany, published Dec. 1, 1811, have been but partially known in the U. S. and are therefore inserted here. Mr. Seyfer says, "by the late observations made it appears that the parabolical elements of the Comet will give the following results:—"During the first days of December, the comet will run, daily, a distance of 306,800 German miles (of 15 miles to a degree) consequently, will go at the rate of 12,783 an hour, and 3 1-2 miles per second. The distance of the comet from the sun is this day (1st of December) 34,000,000 miles, and increases daily 240,000 miles; consequently 10,000 per hour, and 27-10 miles miles per second. The comet is on the 1st of December at the distance of upwards of 41,000,000 miles from the earth, that is to say, its distance from us is double to that of the sun in our main distance from that great luminary. The progressive distance of the comet from the earth, has a daily increase of 505,000 miles; every hour, 21,041, and of each second 5 4-5 miles. The comet will, during the month of December, run over a space of 7,150,000 miles.——Its swiftness has therefore considerably lessened since its nearest approach to the sun. In the month of September it ran over fifteen millions of miles; in the month of October 13,000,000, and in November 10,000,000. Since the 12th of Oct. which was the time of its greatest brightness, it has lost 5-6ths of its light; and taking its greatest as an unit, that unit on the first day of December will be reduced to 2-200."

UNITED STATES ARMY APPROPRIATIONS—1814.

For pay of army and militia,	$8,505,360
Forage to officers,	264,576
Subsistence,	4,377,470
Camp and field equipage,	460,000
Medical and hospital department,	255,000
Bounties and premiums,	2,540,000
Clothing	2,036,000
Quarter-Master's department,	3,500,000
Ordnance, stores, &c. &c.	700,000
Fortifications,	500,000
Contingencies,	700,000
Indian department,	454,500

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HISTORICAL FACTS.

MR. BORDICK, In placing the following collection in your "Register," all the objection to it that can possibly arise, in the opinion of any one, will be from its *arrangement*—but if TRUTH is not to be given, for fear of offending the *prejudice of party*, in the name of common sense how are *you* to fill up your Chronological pages? or where is that *Independence* which as an historian's assistant (as well as the historian himself) should ever adhere to in the collection of interesting facts? It was a just remark of an ancient writer, that "We learn more from adversity than from prosperity."—Unfortunately many EXPRESSIONS have been made, and many EVENTS have occurred, in respect to the U. S. war with G. B. which have wonderfully *contradicted* each other—but which will, I trust, operate to make our military men less SANGUINE in future, to their *own* as well as to the honor of the *nation* at large. The following are from *official* accounts:—

PROPHECY.

"We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the province, and the people, disaffected towards their own government, will rally round our standard."

Dr. Eustis, 1812.

"I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater."

Gen. Hull, July 12, 1812.

"In a few days, the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada."

Gen. Smythe's Proclamation. November 10, 1812.

"Fellow soldiers—Your commander is about to cross the Niagara and enter upon that part of the enemy's country already con-

FULFILMENT.

"The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active, universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage."

Gen. Wilkinson, Nov. 16, 1813.

"Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major-Gen. Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war."

"I could not have carried into the field more than 600 men, and left any adequate force in the fort."

Gen. Hull, August 26, 1812.

"I informed the officers that the attempt to invade Canada would not be made until the army was reinforced; directed them to withdraw their troops, and cover them with huts immediately."

Gen. Smythe, to the Committee of the Western Counties, Dec. 8, 1812.

"The opinions and advice of every Colonel, and all the principal officers of the different regiments and corps, were reasons

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PROPHECY.

quered by our arms. He calls upon you to accompany him."

Gen. M'Clure's Proclamation, Oct. 1813.

"His experience of the valor and patriotism of the troops under his command entitles them to his utmost confidence." *Same.*

"The coward who disgraces the uniform of a free soldier, and the empty demagogue whose courage evaporates in words, will now seek to avoid hazard by the false, absurd and ridiculous scruples of the injunction of the constitution. Such the General hopes and believes *are not to be found in his camp.*" *Same.*

"I shall thence press forward and breakdown every obstruction to this river with Grand River, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the inner channel and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about 20 miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves."

Gen Wilkinson, Nov. 6, 1813.

"Much is expected of Capt. Leonard from his long experience and knowledge of duty."

Gen. M'Clure's General Order, Dec. 12, 1813.

FULFILMENT.

which imperiously bound the General to acquiesce in the necessity of returning."

Gen. M'Clure's General Orders, Nov. 30, 1813.

"I gave orders for all the arms, ammunition and public stores of every description to be sent across the river, which was principally effected, though the enemy advanced so rapidly that ten of my men were made prisoners."

Gen. M'Clure, to the Public, Dec. 1813.

"I considered my force, which had become ungovernable, as then insufficent to go against the enemy." *Same.*

"The General cannot withhold his censure from those, who, without cause, refused to join in the expedition, nor from those, still more inexcusable, who made a pretence of patriotism by going with him a part of the way and then deserting their ranks."

Gen. M'Clure's General Order, Nov. 30, 1813.

"The Commanner in Chief, with lively regret and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal."

Gen. Wilkinson's General Orders, Nov. 13, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact that the night on which Ft. Niagara was captured, Capt. Leonard left the Fort about 11 o'clock. P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy, and that he and his family are now on the Canadian side of the Strait."

Gen. M'Clure's letter to the Secretary, Dec. 25, 1813.

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PROPHECY.	FULFILMENT.
"I went myself to Buffalo, to provide for the safety of that place and Black Rock, which I trust is out of danger." *Gen. M'Clure, to the Public, Dec.* 1813.	"This frontier is wholly desolate: the flourishing village of Buffalo is laid in ruins. The Niagara frontier now lies open and naked to our enemies." *Gen. Hall's Letter to Governor Tomphins, Dec.* 30, 1813.

I wish only to add, that Burgoyne issued a bombastic thundering proclamation against the American "rebels,"—and a bully in the House of Commons swaggered that with 500 British soldiers he could march from N. Hampshire to Georgia, in spite of every opposition the dastardly colonies could make. Our Generals have followed Burgoyne's proclamation-mode of warfare;—and several members of Congress have closely imitated the British bully; two of the members of the House of Representatives went even further—one offered to take it for a three weeks job; and the other only wanted to hang out a white handkerchief, to take the Canadas! Yrs. &c. C. R.

ATTORNIES IN BOSTON.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Rufus G. Amory, Daniel Davis, E. S. Livermore, Samuel Dexter, Joseph Hall, Dudley A. Tyng, Wm. Prescott, Harrison G. Otis, Artemas Ward, Benj. Whitman, George Blake, John Phillips, Benjamin Parsons, Benj. Whitwell, John Callender, Joseph Rowe, William Sullivan, John Williams, Wm. Thurston, John Heard, Edward Jackson, Charles Davis, Peter O. Thacher, Chas. P. Sumner, Thos. O. Selfridge, Benja. Gorham, James Allen, Wm. H. Sumner, Warren Dutton, John Knapp, Israel Munroe, Samuel D. Parker, Benj. Welles, Thomas Welsh, William Austin, Timothy Fuller, Lemuel Shaw, An. Ritchie, jr. Alex'r. Townsend, Eben'r. Rockwood, James T. Austin, William Minot, James Savage, Samuel Hubbard, John H. Crane, Joseph E. Smith, Asa Peabody, Saml. F. M'Clary, Saml. K. Williams, Wm. C. Aylwin, Wm. P. Whiting, Henry D. Sedgwick, George Sullivan, Benj. Guild, D. S. Greenough, John Fairbanks, John Stickney, Francis Carnes, John W. Hayward, Jos. Harrington, Daniel B. Ripley, Henry Cabot, John Stuart, Thomson Miller, Thos. J. Eckley, Samuel Livermore, Eben. F. Thayer, Wm. Simmons, Wm. D. Sohier.

ATTORNIES AT THE SUPREME COURT.

Phineas Blair, Josiah P. Cooke, Charles Heard, James Day, Z. G. Whitman, Nathan Hale, John Gallison.

ATTORNIES AT THE COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. S. Shaw, Stephen Bean, Geo. W. Boyle, Wm. A. Fales, Isaac P. Coffin, Henry Newman, jr. Henry Codman, Elijah Morse, James C. Merril, Thomas Rice, jr. Amasa Fisk, Edw. T. Channing, Samuel E. Smith, Saml. Dexter, jr. Benjamin Read, Abr. W. Fuller, Abr. Wild, jr. Octavius Pickering, Horatio Biglow, Henry B. Smith, Henry Orne, Samuel D. Ward, Alex. H. Everett, George Jeffrey, Samuel B. Barrell, Moses Draper, Thomas A. Dexter, Samuel Fisher, jr. Francis Basset, Francis W. Waldo, William C. Hunt, George Ticknor, William Gale, Andrew O. Waterhouse.

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Appointment and Duration of State Authorities.

STATES.	Date of form of Government.	EXECUTIVE.		LEGISLATIVE.				JUDICIAL.	
				SENATORS.		REPRESENTATIVES.			
		Election of Chief Magistrate.	*To serve.*	*Elected*	*For*	*Elected*	*For*	*Appointment of Judges.*	*In Office.*
		BY		BY		BY		BY	DURING
N. Hampshire,	1792	citizens paying taxes,	1 y	citizens,	1 y.	citizens,	1 y.	gov. & coun.	good beha.
Massachusetts,	1780	citizens worth 60*l.*	1 y	citizens,	1 y.	citizens,	1 y.	gov. & coun.	good beha.
Rhode-Island,	1663	citizens,	1 y	citizens,	1 y.	citizens,	1 y.	gov. & assist	1 year,
Connecticut,	1662	citizens of 40*l.* freehold,	1 y	do. freeholders,	1 y.	do. freeholders,	6 m.	legislature,	1 year,
New-York,	1777	citizens of 100*l.* freehold,	3 y.	do. freeholders,	4 y.	do. freeholders,	1 y.	coun. of ap.	good beha.
New-Jersey,	1776	legislature,	1 y.	citizens of 50*l.*	1 y.	citizens of 50*l.*	1 y.	legislature,	7 years.
Pennsylvania,	1790	citizens paying taxes,	3 y.	citizens,	4 y.	citizens,	1 y.	governor,	good beha.
Delaware,	1776	do. do.	3 y.	citizens,	3 y.	citizens,	1 y.	governor,	do.
Maryland,	1776	legislature,	1 y.	citizens,	5 y.	citizens,	1 y.	gov. & coun.	do.
Virginia,	1776	legislature,	1 y.	do. freeholders,	4 y.	do freeholders,	1 y.	legislature,	do.
N. Carolina,	1776	legislature,	1 y.	do. of 50 acres,	1 y.	citizens,	1 y.	legislature,	do.
S. Carolina,	1790	legislature,	2 y.	do. of 50 acres,	4 y.	do. of 50 acres,	2 y.	legislature.	3 years,
Georgia,	1789	legislature,	2 y.	cits. paying taxes,	1 y.	citizens,	1 y.	legislature,	do.
Vermont,	1786	citizens,	1 y.			citizens,	1 y.	legislature,	1 year,
Tennesse,	1796	freeholders,	2 y.	do. freeholders,	2 y.	freeholders,	2 y.	legislature,	good beha.
Kentucky,	1799	free white males,	4 y.	free white males,	4 y.	free white males,	1 y.	Gov. and Sen.	do.
Louisiana,	1812	do.	4 y	do.	4 y.	do	2 y.	Gov. and Sen.	do.
United States,	1787	federal electors,	4 y.	state legislature,	6 y.	ee state laws,	2 y.	Pres. & Sen.	do.

COMPARATIVE VIEWS

Of the Population of the United States, and of each State, carefully taken from official returns.

☞ The United States contains two millions square miles.

STATES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	Persons to each sq. mile.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	9
Massachusetts,	378,787	422,845	472,040	69
New-Hampshire,	141,885	183,858	214,460	23
Vermont,	85,539	154,465	217,89	21
Connecticut,	237,946	251,002	261,942	53
Rhode-Island,	68,825	69,122	76,931	37
New-York,	340,120	586,050	959 946	15
New-Jersey,	184,139	211,149	245,562	30
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,545	810,091	17
Delaware,	59,094	64,273	72,674	35
District Columbia,	8,300	14,093	24,023	240
Maryland,	319,728	349,692	380,546	27
Virginia,	747,610	886,149	974,622	13
North Carolina,	393 751	478,105	555,500	15
South Carolina,	240,973	345,591	415,115	17
Georgia,	82,548	162,686	252,433	5
Kentucky,	73,677	220,959	406,511	10
Ohio,		45,365	230,760	6
Tennessee and	35,697	105,593	261,727	7
Territories,		14,491	81,813	
☞ TOTAL,	3,939 326	5,303,666	7,839,903	Tot. U. S. will average 3 3-5 to a mile.
Including Slaves, viz	697,698	896,849	1 191,364	
And Free'd Persons,	59,511	109,072	186,446	

Note In the sum total for 1810 is included the enumeration for Orleans and all Louisiana, viz. 97,401 persons.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS—1814.

For pay and subsistence of officers and pay of the seamen,	$2,579,341
Provisions,	1,439,902, 52
Medicines, &c.	120,000
Repairs of vessels,	1,500,000
Ordnance, &c.	300,000
Contingent expences,	500,000
Navy Yards, &c.	100,000
Pay, &c. of Marine Corps,	218,279 50
Clothing of the same,	71,788 10
Military stores for same,	27,608 75
Contingent expences of do.	46,000

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INCREASE OF POPULATION.

MR. BURDICK,—I was much pleased to find, that part of your plan is *Statistical*.—The tables, given in No. I. of your "Register" was very gratifying—and I hope every gentleman who has *any* articles of this nature, whether state, national, or foreign, will hand them to you for preservation in your highly interesting work.

On referring to the census of the COLONIES, in 1749, and 1774, I find, 1st, that in 1749, the whole number of inhabitants was estimated at - - - - - - - - - 1,046,000

2d. In 1774, (a few months previous to the Declaration of the American Representatives setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms, etc.) 3,026,678

Giving an increase, in 25 years, of 1,980,678

N. B. Of the whole number in 1749, Massachusetts Bay contained 220,000:—and of do. in 1774, Massachusetts contained 400,000—giving that colony an increase in 25 years, of - - - - - - - - 180,000

3d The several DISTRICTS in the U. S. contained, in 1790, - - - - - - - - - 3,920,326

Giving an increase, in the 16 years (from 1774) of 893,688

N. B. Of the whole number in 1790, Massachusetts Proper contained 378,787, and Maine 96,540; both united, as formerly, 475,327—Giving an increase, in the 16 years (from 1774) of - - - - 75,327

4th. The several Districts, in 1800, contained - 5,303,666

Giving an increase, in 10 years, (from 1790) of 1,483,340

N. B. Of the whole number in 1800, Massachusetts Proper contained 422,845, and Maine 151,719; both united (as before) 574,564.—Giving an increase in the 10 years (from 1790) of - - - - - 99,237

5th. The several Districts, in 1810, contained - 7,239,903

Giving an increase, in 10 years (from 1800) of 1,936,237

N. B. Of the whole number, in 1810, Massachusetts Proper contained 472,040, and Maine 298,705; both united, as before, 700,745—Giving an increase, in the 10 years (from 1800) of - - - - - - 136,181

RECAPITULATION.

OF THE COLONIES AND DISTRICTS.

I. Increase of Population, in *all* the *Colonies*, for the 25 years ending 1774 - - - - - - - - 1,980,678

II. Do. *all* the *Colonies*, or *Districts*, for the 16 years ending 1790 - - - - - - - - 893,688

III. Do. in *all* the *Districts*, for the 10 years ending 1800, - - - - - - - - - 1,483,340

IV. Do. in *all* the *Districts*, for the 10 years ending 1810 - - - - - - - - - 1,936,237

GRAND INCREASE, from 1749, to 1810, 61 years, 6,293,943

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OF MASSACHUSETTS, INCLUDING MAINE.

I. Increase of Population, in the 25 years ending 1774,		180,000
II. Do. in the 16 years ending 1790		75,327
III. Do. in the 10 do. 1800		99,237
IV. Do. in the 10 do. 1810		136,181
GRAND INCREASE, from 1749 to 1810 (61 years)		490745

REMARKS.

I regret, sir, that I have not leisure to follow up the above statements with suitable reflections and calculations. Some of your correspondents, I hope, will take the subject in hand, who may do it more justice than I possibly can. I beg leave only to add, that I was much pleased with the brief hints in your last number, on the subject of EMIGRATION, &c. &c. Your friend, J. K.

NOTE. The following are the "brief hints" alluded to in the above communication.—EDITOR.

NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

A late writer on the subject of *Emigration* and *Immigration*, remarks: "From data which we strongly believe to be as near the truth as can, under existing circumstances, be obtained, it will appear that admitting the *natural* increase of population to have been the same in each of the New-England States, from the years 1782 to 1810, the different States have, at different periods, gained or lost by *migration only*, very near the number here estimated"—viz.

From 1782 to 1790.		
Maine,	GAINED	12,100
N. Hamp.	"	37,600
Mass.	"	22,200
R. Island,	"	5,300
In the whole,		77,200 pers.
Connecticut,	LOST	11,600
Balance of *gain* to N.E.		65,600

From 1790 to 1800			
N. Hamp.	LOST	5,300	
Mass.	"	84,700	
R. Island,	"	23,100	
Con.	"	77,800	
In the whole,			190,900
Maine,	GAINED	18,300	
Vermont,	"	39,800	58,100
Balance of *loss* to N.E.			132,800

From 1800 to 1810.			
New-Hampshire	LOST	31,900	
Massachusetts	"	94,500	
Rhode Island	"	15,600	
Connecticut	"	74,400	
In the whole,			216,400
Maine,	GAINED	24,400	
Vermont,	"	10,900	35,300
Balance of *loss* to New England,			181,100

☞ Another writer on this subject, gives the population in 1790 of Massachusetts Proper, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island,

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Vermont and Maine—the population each would have had in 1810, had they retained their increase—&c.: And then recapitulates as follows:—In the 20 years from 1790 to 1810, Massachusetts Proper lost from *emigration* 284,000 inhabitants—Connecticut do. 213,000—N.Hampshire do. 70,000—R. Island, do. 60,000—Total loss 627,000. Vermont gained from *immigration* 47,000—Maine 36,000—total 83,000. From loss, 627,000 subtract 83,000 gain, and the difference 544,000, is the nett loss of population to New-England from emigration in the space of twenty years.

"This general result may also be obtained thus:—New-England contained, in 1790, 1,009,000 people. If it had retained its increase, it would, in 1810, have had 2,018,000. Its actual population in 1810 was 1,472,000. The difference 544,000, was lost by emigration. Average annual loss 27,300.

"It will naturally be asked, What has become of these 544,000 emigrants from New-England?—The Census of Ohio, of New-York, and of the North Western Territory, Kentucky, Ohio, &c. furnish us an answer."

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE,

MAY, 1814.

Frigate	President,	44,	New York,	Stephen Decatur, Captain.
	United States,	44,	New London,	
	Constitution,	44,	Boston,	Charles Stewart, ditto
	Guerriere,	44,	building at Phila.	John Rodgers, ditto
	Java,	44,	building at Balti.	
	Columbia,	44,	building at Wash.	
	Constellation,	36,	Norfolk,	Charles Gordon, ditto
	Congress,	36,	Portsmouth, N.H.	John Smith, ditto
	Macedonian,	36,	New London,	Jacob Jones, ditto
	Essex,	32,	cruising,	David Porter, ditto
Corv.	Adams,	24,	cruising,	Charles Morris, ditto
	John Adams,	24,	cartel to Gottenb.	Samuel Angus, master com.
Sloop	Alert,	18,	N. Y. guard ship,	
	Hornet,	18,	New London,	James Biddle, ditto
	Wasp,	18,	cruising,	Johnson Blakely, ditto
	Peacock,	18,	Savannah,	Lewis Warrington, ditto
	Erie,	18,	Baltimore,	C. G. Ridgely, ditto
	Ontario,	18,	ditto	Robert T. Spence, ditto
	Argus,	18,	Washington,	[officer
	Louisiana,	16,	New Orleans,	D. T. Patterson, mas. com'g.
	Essex, junior,	16,	cruising,	John Downs, master com.
	Greenwich,	16,	cruising,	
Brig	Etna Bomb,		New Orleans	
	Troup,	16,	Savannah (guard ship).	
	Siren,	16,	cruising,	George Parker, ditto
	Rattlesnake,	14,	cruising,	John O. Creighton, ditto
	Enterprize,	14,	Charleston, S.C.	James Renshaw, Lieut. com.
Sch.	Carolina,	14	Charleston S. C.	John D. Henley, Mas. com.
	Nonsuch,	14,	Charleston S. C.	Lawrence Kearney, Lt. com.
Brig	L'Epervier,	18,	Savannah	[captured from the British.]

☞ 3 74's building at Portsmouth, Charlestown, and Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES FORCE ON THE LAKES.

Ship	General Pike,	24,	Lake Ontario,	Isaac Chauncey, commodore
	Madison,	20,		Wm. M. Crane, master com.
Brig	Oneida,	16,		Thos. Brown, lieut. comd't.
Sch.	Sylph	14,		M. T. Woolsey, master com.
	Gov. Tompkins,	6,		St. Clair Elliot, midsh. com.
	Hamilton,	8,		
	Growler,	5,		
	Pert,	3,		
	Conquest,	3,		Saml. W. Adams, lieut. com.
	Fair American,	2,		Henry Wells, ditto
	Ontario,	2,		Wolcott Chauncey, ditto
	Asp,	2,		John Stevens, sailing master
	Julia,	2,		Phil. A. Jones, lieut. com.
	Elizabeth,	2,		
	L. of the Lake,	1,		
Bomb	Mary,			Mervine P. Mix, sail. mast.
Brig	Lawrence,	18,	Lake Erie,	Jesse D. Elliot, Mas. com'g
	Niagara,	18,		
Ship	Detroit,	20,	[Captured from the Enemy]	
	Queen Char.	20,		
Brig	Hunter,	10,		
Sloop	La'y Prevost,	12,		
Brig	Caledonia,	2,		
Sch.	Ariel,	4,		
	Somers,	2,		
	Scorpion,	2,		
	Porcupine,	1,		
	Tygress,	1,		
Sloop	President,	8,	Lake Champlain,	T. Macdonough mast.com.
	Montgomery,	8,		
	Como. Preble,	8,		

GUNBOATS, BARGES, &c.

At N. Orleans,	6	gunboats,	schr. Flying-Fish, Seahorse, & sloop Tickler		
Georgia,	5	ditto			
Charleston, S.C.	2	ditto	6 barges,	schooner Alligator	
Wilmington,	6	ditto	1 ditto		
Norfolk,	23	ditto	1 ditto	1 Bomb	[ter Asp
Potomac,	3	ditto	3 ditto	schr. Scorpion, Hornet, and cut-	
Baltimore,	1	ditto	13 ditto	1 pilot boat, flotilla	
Delaware,	19	ditto	6 ditto	2 block sloops and 1 schooner flotilla	
New-York	38	ditto			
L. Champlain	2	ditto	2 ditto		
New London,	2	ditto			
Newport	7	ditto			
Newbedford	2	ditto			
Boston	2	ditto			
Newburyport	2	ditto			
Portsmouth	6	ditto			

☞ 126 gunboats, 23 barges equipped,—11 armed vessels attached to stations and flotillas, and 59 barges building, in March, 1814.

TABLET OF MEMORY.

☞ THIS department is considered of particular importance, both as it respects matters of *curiosity* as well as of *interest* and *utility*.—Much advice has been received upon this subject;—and the (at *present*) practical part of it has been attended to. In some future volume, when a sufficient and diversified mass has been collected, a more *methodical* arrangement will be adopted. Each succeeding volume, in the mean time, will, in *this* department, (as well as in the *others*) be found to contain *new* data without a repetition (except when necessary) of the *old*. Having altered the *form* of the work, it becomes important now to preserve therein many things from the *experimental* No. of Jan. last which otherwise would not have appeared here.

JANUARY.

1, 1795. In Worcester county, Mass. not a single person was nor had been confined in gaol, either for crime or debt. [About this time the gaol door at Nantucket was fastened by a corn-cob. In April 27, 1814, there was no person confined for debt in Boston gaol.]

3, 1814. Court martial ordered at Albany for trial of Gen. Wm. Hull, for his surrender of the U. S. army at Detroit, &c. 16th Aug. 1812. [On 26th March this court martial found him guilty of cowardice, &c. and sentenced him to be shot, but recommended him to the mercy of the Presidem of the U. S. who pardoned him, and ordered his name erased from the rolls of the army.]

4, 1814. Mr. Pickens (of N. C.) laid several resolutions before the U. S. House of Rep. which proposed to alter the Constitution of the U. S. so as to establish a uniform mode of electing Electors of President and V. P. of the U. S.—The resolutions were lost, 57 yeas, 70 nays.

5, 1814. In the U. S. House of Rep. another petition from Amy Dardin, an old lady, was read and referred; Mrs Dardin again claimed compensation for her husband's horse which had been employed in some sevrice during the U. S. Revolutionary war. She had for several years in succession, put in a similar petition, but without effect. It is calculated that the time spent by the National Legislature in debating her petitions, &c. has cost the nation more than the purchase of 3 regiments of horse would amount to!

6, 1814. Mr. Sharp, of Kentucky, in the U. S. House of Rep. brought forward several resolutions, charging Gov. Chittenden, of Vermont, with enticing soldiers to desert from the service of the U. S. (by his proclamation of Nov. 10, 1813, which ordered home the militia of Vermont who had

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crossed on an expedition into Canada, &c.)—and requiring a prosecution to be instituted against said Gov. C. After debate, laid on the table, but afterwards passed by.

7, 1795. Stanislaus, King of Poland, sent to Rome, as an exile, by the Russian Gen. Suwarroff—Poland divided between Russia and Prussia, &c.

7, 1807. British Orders in Council issued—[Others issued Nov. 11, 1807.]

9, 1813. British Prince Regent's Manifesto against the U. States of America.

12, 1814. Second session of the Massachusetts Legislature commenced. [Ended 28th Feb.; passed 126 acts.]

14, 1814. Mr. C. King (of Mass.) in the U. S. H. of Rep. introduced several resolutions, stating that Congress are not empowered to interdict the coasting trade, as is provided in the late Embargo act, and instructing the committee of foreign relations to bring in a bill to repeal those parts which transgress the same.—Negatived. [On the 27th Mr King introduced a number of resolutions, declaring that the refusal of the House to consider his resolutions (as above) of Jan. 14, did infringe the rights of the people, and that the House ought to rescind their vote. The House again refused to consider the subject.]

15, 1808. French Minister, Champagny's letter to the American Minister, J. Armstrong, saying, "War exists between the U. States and G. Britain."

15, 1814. The Federalists of Pittsfield, and a number of others from neighboring towns, met in that village to celebrate the successes of the Allied (European) powers over Bonaparte, &c. Besides having a dinner, the bells of the meeting-houses and town-house were rung, and a grand salute of 87 guns fired.

17, 1814. The British frigates Statira and Endymion, off N. London, were challenged by Com. Decatur to fight the U. States and Macedonian American frigates, but declined accepting it.

22, 1813. Battle at Frenchtown; Gen. Winchester surrendered to Gen. Proctor.

22, 1813. Defeat of the Americans by the British and Indians, at River Raisin.

24, 1793. Grand Civic Festival in Boston, in honor of French Liberty and Equality; when an Ox of 1000 wt. was roasted entire, and drawn on a car by 15 horses, (followed by other carriages, with hogsheads of punch, loaves of bread, &c. and a large procession of civil, judicial, military and municipal officers, citizens, &c.) through the principal streets, was brought to a table in State-Street, and cut up in high style.

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JANUARY.

25, 1808. J. J. Dessalines (a black) declared Emperor of Hayti.

27, 1814. Attack on Camp Defiance, by the Creek Indians, who were defeated by Gen. Floyd.

28, 1808. Resolutions in favor of the then existing Embargo passed in the House of Rep. of Mass. 177 to 84.—(On 2d June following Resolutions *against* said Embargo passed in said House of Rep. 248 to 219.)

29, 1814. The U. S. sloop of war Argus launched at Washington.

In 1793, the appellation, "Citizen," was substituted in many towns in the U. S. in lieu of Your Excellency, Honor, or Reverend. Also many civic feasts in honor of French successes; and the Ladies and Gentlemen agreed to wear the French cockade and eat civic cake.

1810 F. J. Jackson, the British Minister, dismissed by the American Government. [The Spanish Minister Yrujo dismissed by do. 1806.]

1814. In the early part of this year, there were many public festivals in the U. States, by the Dutch and others citizens of the U. S. for the emancipation of Holland, &c. from French tyranny.

FEBRUARY.

3, 1804. U. S. frigate Philadelphia destroyed by Capt. Decatur, near Tripoli.

3, 1804. Great Fire at Norfolk, Virg. [Another in March 23, 1814; loss $100.000.]

6, 1788. The Federal Constitution ratified by the Massachusetts Convention, yeas 187, nays 168, majority 19.

7, 1800. Bonaparte (First Consul) ordered black crape to be suspended on all the flags and standards of the Republic, in commemoration of the death of Washington; and Fontanes pronounced an oration on W. in the Temple of Mars.

8, 1812. The bill nicknamed the "Gerrymander," for districting the Com. of Massachusetts for the choice of State Senators, passed in House of Rep. [Repealed Feb. 24, 1814.]

9, 1804. U. S. Law, suspending commercial intercourse with France.

9, 1808. A motion made in the U. S. House of Representatives to remove the Seat of Government from Washington to Philadelphia; negatived, 51 to 35.

10, 1799. French Frigate Insurgente taken by the U. S. frigate Constellation, Com. Truxton.

10, 1804. Trial of Judge Chase.

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FEBRUARY.

13, 1813. British sloop of war Peacock destroyed by U. S. sloop of war Hornet.

17, 1796. Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the U. S. on his retiring to private life.

19, 1795. National Thanksgiving Proclamation, by Washington.

19, 1793. Massachusetts Historical Society incorporated.

22, 1732. George Washington born—[died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 68 years.]

23, 1814. Battle of Eccanachaca (or Holy Ground) between the Creek Indians and the Americans under General Claiborne ; 30 Creeks killed, a number wounded ; and two of their towns (one containing 200 houses and the other 60) destroyed : American loss 4 killed, 6 wounded.

, 1814. The University of Vermont was let as a Hospital, residence, &c. for the use of the U. S. troops ; and the Students set adrift to furnish their education where, or in the best manner they could. [This was considered as a severe stroke at literature and morals, and as an elucidation of one of the deprecated effects of War.]

MARCH.

1, 1810, U. S. Law passed, declaring that in case either G. Britain or France should, before the 3d March following, revoke or modify their edicts, so that they ceased to violate the U. S. neutral commerce, then the President to declare the same by proclamation ; and the Non-Intercourse Law to take effect against the nation so refusing to revoke.

2, 1805, Trial of Judge Pickering.—An additional Embargo Bill passed, 1808.

2, 1793, Hon. Elbridge Gerry nominated as Governor in the Centinel, and not approved of in the Chronicle.

3, 1808. Report of the H. of R. of Massachusetts, against the Memorial of Benj. Austin, esq. who prayed that the doctrine of *suspicion* be expunged from the criminal code of the laws, &c.

3, 1814, A loan bill for $25,000,000 passed the H. of R. yeas 97, nays 55—passed in Senate, yeas 22, nays 6, and signed by the President the 14th.)

4, 1789, First Am. Congress met in N. York, under the present Federal Constitution.

4, 1814, Capt. Holmes, of 24th U. S. regiment, with 160 rangers and mounted infantry, was attacked at Longwood, near Detroit, by 261 British soldiers, militia and Indians ; the British were defeated with the loss of 14 killed, 50 wounded, and 16 prisoners, and about 100 head of cattle ; American loss 4 killed and 4 wounded.

5, 1770, British troops fired on the inhabitants of Boston.

MARCH.

6, 1812, The *Henry* Disclosures, or Plot laid before Congress.

8, 1813, The mediation of the Emperor of Russia (to effect a settlement of the differences between G. B. and the U. S.) offered (through the Russian minister Daschkoff) in Washington, to President Madison, (and by him accepted on the 11th.)

11, 1814, About 20 buildings burnt at Nashville, (Tenn.); the most destructive fire ever experienced in the western country.

12, 1814, Lt. Barrett, of the U. S. army, tried at Pittsburg, for cowardice, &c.; was cashiered, his sword broken over his head, and published by the court as a coward. [During 1813-14, several other army officers were tried on similar charges, and had similar punishments; and it was *said* that several were not tried, &c. who ought to have been.]

15, 1775, Paper Currency established in America.

17, 1776, Boston evacuated by the British.

17, 1814, Col. Clarke, with 1200 men, advanced from Vermont into Canada, to within 6 miles of Isle aux Noix, took a picquet guard, and returned to Burlington, &c.

17, 1808, Bonaparte's Bayonne Decree. [His Milan decree was 17th Dec. 1807; and his Rambouillet decree 23d March, 1810.]

18, 1808, Rupture with Mr. Rose, the British Envoy, at Washington.

20, 1811, Bonaparte declared the Berlin and Milan Decrees should be continued till the British Orders in Council of 1806—7 were revoked.

21, 1814. American Gen. M'Comb, with 800 men, took possesion of St. Armand.

22, 1814, One Ford having been concerned in informing against a countryman's cart (and taking it to Boston) charged falsely with having English goods, &c. was "honored by the polite attention of a mob," who hustled him severely. [In other parts of the State, in 1813-14, there were many similar punishments against "pimps and informers."]

25, 1813, Solemnities and Festival in Boston, in honor of Russian successes.

26, 1794, an Embargo bill signed by Washington.

26, 1814, Wm. Baker, a British Spy, a sargent in 103 reg't, executed at Plattsburg, N. Y.

26, 1812, Carraccas and Laguira principally destroyed by earthquakes; upwards of 12,000 persons perished.

1781, (and Sept.) Battles between French and British fleets off Chesapeake.

27, 1794, Commencement of the present American Navy.

27, 1814, Gen's Jackson and Coffee with about 5000

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regulars, militia and friendly Indians, attacked and carried by storm the Creek Indian's encampment at Tallapoosie-bend; of about 1000 Creeks only 10 of the men is supposed to have escaped with life! The Americans, &c. lost 26 whites killed, 107 wounded; 18 Cherokees killed, 36 wounded, and 5 friendly Creeks killed and 11 wounded. The Creeks' fort exhibited great art and strength. Previous to taking it by storm, they fought through the port holes, muzzle to muzzle; many of the creek's balls were welded to the bayonets of the American muskets. The famous prophet Monahoce, and 2 other prophets, killed in this battle. 16 of the Creeks who had hid themselves were killed the morning after the battle. The American Commander said in his despatch he was "determined to exterminate" the tribe; of course, no quarter was given, except to a few women and children. This was in retaliation of the savage principle of the Creeks in their war upon the whites, who gave no quarter even to the women or children. This battle entirely crushed the power of the Creeks; and they soon after sued for and obtained peace.

30, 1814, Gen. Wilkinson with about 3,000 men, passed into Canada, and attacked a stone grist mill at La Cole, containing a garrison of 500 British soldiers and militia; after an action of about 5 hours, Gen. W. gave up the contest, and returned to Odletown, &c. with a loss of 13 killed, 123 wounded, (7 of whom died afterwards) and 30 missing; British loss 10 killed, 42 wounded, 2 missing.

30, 1814, The President of the U. S. recommended to Congress to repeal the Embargo and other restrictive laws. [April 7, a bill to remove the Embargo, &c. passed the H. of R. yeas 115, nays 37; April 12, the Senate passed said bill, yeas 29, nays 4. ☞ The Embargo, repealed as above, was passed 17th Dec. 1813, to be in force from said day to Jan. 1, 1815, should peace, &c. not take place between the U. S. and G. B.; and the yeas and nays were, in the Senate 20 to 14; in the H. of R. 85 to 57.]

APRIL.

4, 1812. U. States' Embargo Bill passed, 90 days continuance.

6, 1789. The *New* Congress assembled at N. York.

8, 1814. Six boats, with about 200 men, from a British frigate and a brig, laying off Saybrook, Conn. entered the port of Pettipague, and burnt and destroyed 20 valuable vessels (among them 4 ships and 4 brigs); one man who had a vessel on the stocks saved her by making it known to the commander of the British force that he was a *freemason*.

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APRIL.

The British lost 2 killed and 1 wounded, whilst returning to their vessels. The cause of this attack on Pettipague was stated to be in retaliation for attempts made to injure the N. London blockading squadron by means of *torpedoes*, several having at different times exploded near said quadron, throwing up columns of water; and highly alarming and exasperating the British Officers.

10, 1812. U. S. Law passed, apportioning the quota of each State for raising 100,000 Militia.

10, 1805. Dinner in Boston to Com. Preble, for his gallant conduct in the Mediterranean Expedition.

10, 1795. A Civic Feast in Reading for French successes.

13, 1814. The motion for postponing indefinitely the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie, passed in the U. States House of Rep. yeas 63, nays 60.

14, 1814. The resolution which went to instruct the Com. of Foreign Relations to report on the expediency of repealing the act prohibiting the use of British Licences, was lost in the U. S. House of Rep. yeas 49, nays 81.

15, 1808. Bonaparte issued a decree ordering the seizure and confiscation of all American vessels.

16, 1795. The British House of Commons, by a majority of 130, agreed to acknowledge the French Republic, (which then had possession of Brabant, Holland, &c.)

19, 1775. Battle at Lexington.

19, 1808. A law passed, authorising the President to suspend the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Laws, &c.

19, 1808. The President by proclamation declared part of Vermont in a state of insurrection, &c.

20, 1814. Ad. Cochrane's squadron, in the Chesapeake, had taken possession of Watts', Blackston's and Tangier Islands.

20, 1808. Ferdinand VII. of Spain, arrived at Bayonne to take advice of Bonaparte respecting the affairs of Spain, &c. was seized, and (with his father, King Charles, the Queen, and Prince Godoy, who had previously been seized) detained a prisoner; Ferdinand at Valency, the others at Fontainbleau.)

25, 1808. An additional Embargo Bill.

27, 1813. York (Upper Canada) taken by the Americans; Gen. Pike killed.

29, 1814. The British sloop of war Epervier, Captain Wales, captured by U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Captain Warrington.

30, 1804. A Public Dinner given in Boston to Christopher Gore, esq. for his services as Commissioner under the British Treaty.

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APRIL.

30, 1789. George Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.

30, Louisiana ceded to the United States by France.

MAY.

6, 1814. A British detachment crossed over from Canada, took possession of Oswego, burnt some public stores, and destroyed considerable public property, &c.

9, 1813. Envoys Bayard and Gallatin, sailed in the Neptune from U. S. to Russia ; and arrived at St. Petersburg early in July.

10, 1797. Frigate U. States launched at Philadelphia.

13, 1800. Timothy Pickering discharged from the office of Secretary of State, by President Adams.

15, 1804. Bonaparte declared Emperor of France, &c. [and crowned Aug. 15, 1804]

16, 1776. Congress abolished the authority of Great-Britain over the American Colonies.

17, 1811. Affair between the President and Little Belt.

19, 1780. Memorable dark day in New-England, &c. In Boston the darkness lasted 4 hours, from 11 to 3 o'clock ; dinner was eaten by candle light.

27, 1813. Forts George and Erie taken by the Americans.

28, 1631. First newspaper published in France—[in England, 1642—First press in N. America, in 1633, at Cambridge ; in Penn. 1719 ; N. Y. 1725 ; First newspaper in Boston (the News-Letter) 1724.]

JUNE.

1, 1774. Port of Boston shut and guarded by the British.

1, 1813. U. S. frigate Chesapeake taken by British frigate Shannon ; Capt. Lawrence mortally wounded.

6, 1808. War declared by the Supreme Assembly of Spain against France.

7, 1813 American Gens. Chandler and Winder surprized and taken by the British, near Stoney Creek, (Up. Can.)

10, 1808. J. T. Skinner's term of office, as Treasurer of Mass. expired. [He had defalcated the State of $ 70,000.]

12, 1808. The British Government declared in favor of the Spanish Patriots.

13, 1808. Joseph Bonaparte appointed King of Spain. [Fled to France, and superceded by Soult as Generalissimo, Aug. 1813]

14, 1809. M. Turreau, French minister, addressed a letter to R. Smith, Secretary of State, in which he complained of the freedom of the press and of speech in the U. States.

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JUNE.

16, 1806. Remarkable Eclipse (visible in the U. S. &c.) of the Sun, at noon.

17, 1775. Battle of Bunker's Hill; Gen. Warren slain; Charlestown burnt, &c.

18, 1812. War declared by the United States against Great-Britain.

21, 1795. A Halifax (N. S.) sloop burnt at Long-Wharf, Boston, by a mob.

22, 1807. The U. S. frigate Chesapeak, Com. Barron, attacked near the capes of Virginia, by the British frigate Leopard, Capt. Humphreys; 3 killed, and 13 wounded on board the Chesapeake. [Satisfaction tendered for the insult, and accepted, 1811.]

23, 1812. British Orders in Council revoked.—[The Orders were stated at the time of the U. S. declaring war as the leading cause thereof, but the subject of impressments was afterwards made the ostensible cause.]

27, 1813. The American detachment under Col. Bœstler surrendered near Beaver Dam, (Up. Canada) to the British and Indians.

[This work being put to press in May, precludes the possibility of bringing up the events in *June* for the year 1814, in this volume.]

JULY.

1, 1812. U. S. Double Duty Bill passed.

3, 1779. Battle of Penobscot, American Fleet destroyed by the British.

4, 1776. American Independence declared, by Congress.

4, 1795. The corner-stone of the New State-House in Boston laid by Gov. Adams.

4, 1631. The first vessel built in Massachusetts was launched; called the "Blessing of the Bay."

6, 1797. Stamp Act approved by President Adams.

8, 1812. Sandwich (U. C.) taken by Gen. Hull.

8, 1755. Gen. Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians; during which all that General's aids were killed or disabled, except Colonel George Washington, who had two horses shot under him, and four balls through his coat, and who saved the remnant of the army. His escape, &c. was truly wonderful, and considered at the time as ominous of his future brilliant achievements and glory. [Washington was born Feb. 22, '32; was commander in chief of the army of the U.S. (from July 2, '75) during the revolutionary war; President of the U. S. from 1789 to 97, and died Dec. 14, 1799, Æt. 68. "To whom so great a man shall we compare? or whom oppose? who could the trial bear?"

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JULY.

12, 1812. Gen. Hull invaded Upper Canada; [evacuated it 8th Aug. and on 16th surrendered the American Army, &c. at Detroit to the B'h forces under Gen. Brock.]

14, 1789. The French Revolution commenced; the Bastile destroyed.

15, 1813. Fort Mackinac taken by the British and Indians.

16, 1813. U. S. sloop of war Nautilus captured by British frigate Shannon.

25, 1804. Gen. Hamilton killed by Colonel Burr.

28, 1812. General Lingan killed by a mob in Baltimore.

AUGUST.

1, 1813, the British defeated at Lower Sandusky by Gen. Harrison.

4, 1813, Fort Meigs attacked by the British and Indians, who were gallantly repelled by Maj. Crogan.

4, 1790, Public debts funded.

4, 1813, the British made a dash on Plattsburg.

4, 1813, the Chesapeake (British) Blockading Squadron took possession of Kent island, &c. [From May 1813, to June 1814, the whole U. S. coast, particularly the rivers and inlets south of Newport, to the Mississippi, was infested by British squadrons or cruisers, which made numerous captures, &c. On the 25th of April, 1814, the *whole* coast from Eastport to the Mississippi, was declared in a state of blockade by Ad. Cochrane.]

5, 1810, the Duke of Cadore, by a note, announced the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees of 1808, as they respected the U. S. after the 1st Nov. Bonaparte's repealing decree was dated April 28, 1811. [And, Nov. 2, 1810, the President of U. S. by proclamation, said the Decrees were revoked 1st Nov. &c. and the Non-Intercourse law went exclusively into effect against Great Britain.]

5, 1620, the first settlers of New-England sailed from England—(landed at Plymouth 22d Dec. following.)

7, 1783, Congress *passed* a Resolution to erect an Equestrian Statue in honor of Gen. Washington.

8, 1813, St. George's Island (in Chesapeake) burnt by British squadron.

9, 1812, Battle of Brownstown.

10, 1808, Meeting in Boston (which was followed by many other towns) requesting the President of the United States to suspend the embargo, &c.

13, 1812, Battle at Queenstown, (Up.C.); Americans defeated, Gen. Brock killed.

14, 1813. The U. S. sloop of war Argus captured by the British sloop of war Pelican; Capt. Allen mortally wounded, and buried in England with honors of war.

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AUGUST.

15, 1813, U. S. national day of humiliation and prayer, appointed by President Madison.

15, 1759. Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of France, born in Corsica; [declared first Consul of France in 1799: Consul for life in 1802; took the title of Emperor May 15, 1804; and having repudiated his first wife, Josephine, married Maria-Louisa, archduchess of Austria, 1st April, 1810, who was born Dec. 12, 1791. Their only child, Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, Prince Imperial and King of Rome, born March 12, 1811.]

16, 1777. Capture of the Hessians at Bennington.

17, 1813, Fort Mims taken by Creek Indians; all (about 200 soldiers and active citizens) killed, except 8; and about 250 old men, women and children burnt to death in a building in the fort.

18, 1813, the "Republican Army" (some U. S. citizens among them) defeated by the Royalists near St. Antonio, (New Mexico)—[Various actions, before and after the above period, took place in South-America, with alternate success; and the business is not yet settled which of the two contending parties will eventually succeed.]

19, 1812, British frigate Guerriere sunk by the U. S. frigate Constitution.

22, 1809. Letter from the French Minister to the American Minister (Armstrong) in Paris, stating the high satisfaction the Emperor Bonaparte enjoyed in the determination of the U. States (by embargo and non intercourse with G. Britain) to renounce all commerce.

22, 1813. Dreadful Gale at Charleston, S. C.—great damage done to shipping, wharves, houses, &c. Supposed much more severe than the gales of 1804 and 1811, which did extensive damage.

23, 1813. Funeral of Capt Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow (of the Chesapeake) at Salem—(and soon after in New-York.)

27, 1813. Gen. Moreau mortally wounded near Dresden.

SEPTEMBER.

1, 1774. General Congress met in Philadelphia.

1, 1813. Sixteen American seamen confined in gaol at Halifax, N. S. in retaliation for 8 British seamen confined at Concord, Mass. &c. and who were confined in consequence of 4 Americans being confined by the British.—[Oct. 7 to Nov. 2, 1813, for the above 16 American prisoners confined at Halifax, 16 British seamen were confined in Ipswich, in retaliation.]

1, 1813. 101 American prisoners of war, seamen, sent to

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England from Halifax; of these 3 were supposed to be British subjects, and 14 had been tried found in arms before they were exchanged.—[In retaliation of the above, 101 British prisoners, seamen, were put into close confinement by order of the American Government.]

1 to 4, 1804. Attacks on Tripoli by U. S. vessels of war; Lieuts. J. Decatur, Caldwell, Wadsworth, Somers, &c. killed.

3, 1752. Old Style ceased, (after being in use 170 years)

5, 1813. British brig Boxer captured by U. S. brig Enterprise; both commanding officers (Wm. Burrows and Samuel Blythe) killed—and buried at Portland with honors of war.

5, 1492. America discovered by Columbus, a Genoese. (North-America discovered by Cabot, in 1497 or '99. South-America by Americus Vespusius in 1497.)

5, 1808. Bonaparte's Expose on his seizure of Spain, &c. in which he says, "what policy suggests, justice authorises."

7, 1797. Constellation frigate launched at Baltimore.

8, 1813. A running fight on Lake Ontario, between Chauncey's and Yeo's fleets. [There were several other running fights; C. in vain endeavouring to bring Y. to general action; Y. adopting a mere defensive plan.] [Up to June, 1814, no occurrence between the adverse fleets; but both enlarged and prepared for offence or defence.]

10, 1813. The British fleet on Lake Erie captured by Com. O. H. Perry. [On the 18th of April, 1814, the President of the U. S. signed an act allowing the purchase of the above captured squadron, to pay $250,000, as prize money to be distributed among the captors, and $5,000 over and above Com. Perry's share of the prise money was given him as a reward of his daring and gallant exploit. In 1813-14, public dinners were given the Commodore; and several corporations and towns presented him with particular tokens of respect and admiration. The citizens of Boston gave him a dinner and presented him with a silver tea and coffee set, &c. valued at about $1700.]

10, 1783. Definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

14, 1812, Moscow burnt, by the Russians, to incommode Bonaparte's invading army. The French tarried but a few days among the ruins, and the severity of the season operated so powerfully as to produce on their retreat an almost total annihilation of their army. There were burned, by the Russians, on the track of Bonaparte's retreat no less than 213,516 human corpses, and 95,816 horses.

17, 1795. The troops disbanded in Pennsylvania, which had been called out to quell the "Whiskey insurrection," so called.

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SEPTEMBER.

7, 1787. U. S. Fed. Constitution formed; [and ratified by the U. States 1787 to 1790.]

23, 1794. Public Dinner given in Boston to Citizen Adet, French Minister.

27, 1813. Gen. Harrison's army took possession of Malden—(which place, Little-York, &c. had previously been taken by the Americans and abandoned.)

29. 1636. Harvard College founded.

30, 1799. Frigate Essex launched at Salem.

30, 1800. Convention between the U. States and France.

OCTOBER.

1, 1776. The Bosphorus and Black Sea froze over, 45 feet thick, so that persons could walk over from Asia to Europe.

3, 1813. Mr. Jefferson (late President of U. S.) wrote a friend, stating his detestation of Bonaparte, the gratification he felt at his defeats by the Russians and his wishes of success to Alexander.—(Mr. J. was formerly accused of French partialities.)

4, 1776. First Loan Office in U. S. in Philadelphia.

5, 1813. Gen. Harrison's victory over Gen. Proctor, in Upper Canada.

8, 1799. Bonaparte escaped from Egypt, and landed at Toulon.—American Independence allowed by Holland, 1782, lost its own in 1795, and recovered it in 1813-14

10. 1809. The Emperor Napoleon of France wrote a friendly epistle to Emperor Alexander of Russia, in which he said, "The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem sincerely and seriously to approximate to our (continental) system."

11, 1774. Provincial Congress at Concord.

11, 1811. Offer of reparation made by the British government, (and accepted) respecting the affair between the Little Belt and President.

13, 1813. Defeat of the Americans under Gen. Van Rensellaer, at Queenstown.

16, 1813. The Am. Gen M'Clure addressed a Proclamation (from Fort George) to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, in which he said: "Brig. Gen. M'Clure, commanding on the Niagara frontier, finds the Upper Province of Canada deserted by the British Army, and abandoned by its own Gov't." &c. [In his proclamation calling on his men to cross the Niagara into Canada, he says of those who might chuse to avail themselves of the privileges of the Constitution (that is, refuse to cross)—"They shall be standing ob-

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jects of scorn, and their children's children shall blush to acknowledge them.—The General desires no faint hearted, effeminate poltroon, to go with him. To such he will assign hoes, shovels, and spades, and they shall be compelled to render some service to their country by labor," &c.

17, 1812. British sloop of war Frolic, taken by United States sloop of war Wasp, and both captured by the Poictiers 74.

17, and 19, days memorable in American annals for the capitulation of two well disciplined B'h armies and able Generals, (at Saratoga and York); Burgoyne in 1777, and Cornwallis in 1781.

20, 1813. Elijah Clarke having been tried and sentenced by a courtmartial to be hung as a British spy, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President of the U. S. ordered him to be discharged, on the principle "that said Clarke, being considered a citizen of the U. S. was not liable to be rried by a court-martial"—notwithstanding he might be arraigned by a civil court for treason or minor crime under the State laws.

21, 1797. Constitution frigate launched at Boston.

25, 1812. British frigate Macedonian captured by American frigate United States.

26, 1813. A detachment of Gen. Hampton's army (under Gen. Izard) attacked the British, (under Gens. Prevost and De Watteville) near Scars, U. C.; returned to Chateaugay 30th, and thence to Plattsburg, for winter quarters.

27, 1813, the Gov. Gen. (Prevost) of Lower Canada issued a General Order (by order of the Prince Regent) to put in close confinement 46 American Officers and non-commissioned Officers, prisoners, in retaliation for 23 British Soldiers, prisoners, ordered into confinement by the U. S. Government; and the latter soon after ordered 11 British Officers to be confined, in retaliation at Worcester. [Within the year 1813 there were several other confinements of Officers and Seamen, in G. B. Canada, and U. S. in retaliation—as a check of each government on the conduct of one another, in their proceedings either egainst culprits or innocents taken in arms or otherwise. ☞ In the Spring of 1814, the Mass. Legislature passed an act prohibiting the use of the gaols in that State for confining British prisoners of war; and they were soon after conveyed to other (Southern) gaols. By a convention concluded 15th April, 1814, between Gov. Prevost of the Canadas and the President of the U. S. a mutual release and exchange of all prisoners and hostages was agreed upon, with the exception of the 46 American Officers, &c. placed in close confinement as hostages by order of the Prince Regent in retaliation for the 23 British subjects taken from the ranks of the Amer. army and sent to Eng-

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land for legal trial. It is remarkable, that when (in Nov. 1813) the Senate of the U. S. required evidence as to the citizenship of these 23 British subjects, Mr. Madison in his message said they "were incorporated into our political society," and were fighting for their "adopted country;"—and Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, in his report, said, "there is no evidence to shew whether they were naturalized or native citizens of the U. S."

31, 1794. Date of Fauchett's (French minister's) intercepted despatch; stating overtures made by Secretary Randolph, &c. and in which despatch F. remarked, "Thus for a few thousand dollars might the (French) Republic have decided on war or peace"—"Thus the pretended patriots of America have already their prices," &c. [E. Randolph resigned his commission as Secy. of State, Aug. 20, 1795.]

NOVEMBER.

2, 1808. Capt. Ireson, of Marblehead, tarred and feathered, for refusing to give assistance to the crew and pasengers of a Portland schooner, unfortunately upset a short time previous off Cape Cod.

2, 1810. United States' proclamation interdicting Commercial Intercourse with Great-Britain.

3, 1813. Battle between Creek Indians, (186) and 900 Americans, under Gen. Coffee; *all* the warriors killed, and 5 Americans. The Indians used bows and arrows as well as muskets.

3, 1783. American revolutionary army disbanded.

5, 1808. Bonfire of Gin, (8 pipes) at Baltimore, which paid a transit duty in England.

7, 1813. Fort Lawrence erected in Georgia, in honor of Capt. Lawrence, late of Chesapeake frigate.

9, 1813. Battle of Talleguda, between 1100 Creek Indians, and 2400 Americans under Gen. Jackson; 300 Indians and 16 Americans killed.

10, 1813. The British had in employ 140,000 seamen, and 31,000 marines--total 171,000 men afloat, for whom £3,235,000 sterling was granted for the year 1814.

11, 1813. A division of Gen. Wilkinson's army, under Gens. Boyd and Covington, attacked the British at Williamsburg; Gen. Covington mortally wounded—The whole American army, immediately after the above attack, recrossed the St. Lawrence, and took up winter-quarters at French Mills.

12, 1775. Montreal taken by the Americans from the British; (and retaken by the British, June 15, 1776.)

13, 1813. First *snow* fell (that season) in Boston.—[Last snow fell in do. 21st April following.]

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NOVEMBER.

14, 1813. Mr. Crawford, U. S. Minister and Envoy Extra, to France, received by Bonaparte, in Paris.

16, 1813. Ad. Warren issued a proclamation announcing that the British Gov't would enforce a more rigorous blockade of the American coast.

18, 1813. A new Fort erected at Portland, called Fort Burrows, in honor of Lt. Burrows, killed on board the Enterprize while taking the Boxer.

18, 1755. Great Earthquake.

19, 1813. Gen. White, with 300 troops and some Cherokee Indians, took 251 Creek Indians and killed 65, without his having a man injured, after a short but smart skirmish.

26, 1776. Congress passed resolutions, &c. for building 7 vessels of war, 3 of 74 guns, 3 of 36, and a brig of 18. [One of the 74s was built at Portsmouth, N. H. launched Nov. 5 1782, called the America, and presented by the U. S. to the King of France.]

28, 1812. Gen. Smythe escaped from the army to avoid the soldiery who were exasperated at his not invading Canada.

30, 1803, Louisiana delivered up to Gov. Claiborne, by French Commissioners, agreeably to cession of Spain and France. The U. States gave $15,000,000.

30, 1782. Preliminaries of Peace; [and Sept. 10, 1783, Definitive treaty of peace between U. S. America and G. Britain.]

DECEMBER.

2, 1807. Another U. S. embargo bill passed.

6, 1813. The 2d session of the 13th congress began in Washington, and ended 18th April, 1814: passed 96 acts and resolves; and adjourned (to hold a special session) to 31st Oct. 1814.

7, 1811. Battle at Tippecanoe, between U. S. troops under Gen. Harrison, and the Indians.

7, 1813. The President of the U. S. in his message to congress, remarked, that "during the year ending 30th Sept. 1813, the receipts into the treasury have exceeded 37 millions and a half of dollars, of which near 24 millions were the produce of loans"—and that "further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained the same way during the year 1814."

7, 1813. Gov. Shelby, in his message to the legislature of Kentucky, stated, that in the July preceding he wrote the secretary of war to obtain the president's permission to send a reinforcement of volunteers to Gen. Harrison, out of the state, &c. and that he did not receive any answer from the sec'ry till the Nov. following, and which granted the permission required; but that in the mean time the volunteers

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were raised, passed out of the state into Canada, defeated Gen. Proctor's forces, &c. and the campaign was ended!

10, 1813. Fort George (the only post held by the Amer. at the time in U. Can.) evacuated by Gen M'Clure's force; the magazines blown up, but public property to great amo. left; and the British village of Newark, about 150 houses, burnt at the same time by Gen. M'C. who was, (he said) so ordered to do by the secretary of war (Armstrong.)

11, 1813. A British force appeared in Newark, and took possession of Fort George.

11, 1800. Seat of U. S. government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

16, 1773. Tea destroyed in Boston.

17, 1807. Bonaparte by a decree declared every neutral vessel denationalized and good prize, that had submitted to be searched by an English cruiser, or had touched at or paid a tax in any English port, &c.

17, 1813. U. S. depot of munitions of war, &c. at Derby, Vt. destroyed by the British.

19, 1813. A British force crossed from the Canada side, took fort Niagara by surprise, with a large amount of U. S. property (according to the British account 3000 stand of arms, 50,000*l.* worth of clothing, besides ordnance, &c) and burnt the villages of Schlosser, Lewiston, Tuscarora, Manchester, &c.

20, 1795. Jacobin clubs abolished in France, and soon after in the U. S.—In Boston, U. S. 1796.

22, 1813. Great fire in Portsmouth, N. H.; 373 buildings destroyed, and which covered 15 acres of ground. [In 1802, Dec. 26, 118 buildings were destroyed by fire in said town; and in 1806, Dec. 24, 24 destroyed.] Towards relieving the sufferers by the fire of 1813, the sum of $76,298 was raised in various parts of the United States; Boston gave over $19,000; Philadelphia gave over $13,000. The *city* of New-York gave not a cent! although Portsmouth had formerly subscribed generously for her relief in a similar calamity. Several individuals however in N. Y. city gave $1000 each.]

22, 1620. Gov. Carver, with his colony of 101 souls, landed at Plymouth, Ms. from England. [The descendants of these pilgrims have for a long time yearly celebrated this landing, by feasts, orations, &c. both in Massachusetts and New-York.]

23, 1777. Alexander I. of Russia born; [married 1793; crowned 1801.]

24, 1808. Gen. Wilkinson challenged Hon. John Randolph.

26, 1776. Capture of the Hessians at Trenton.

26, 1811. Richmond Theatre burnt; 71 persons consumed therein, among them Gov. Smith. [A church, called the

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Monument Church, was completed in March, 1814, on the very spot where the Theatre had stood.]

27, 1806. The U. S. ministers at the British court wrote the Executive that they had agreed to conclude a treaty with Great Britain on *all* the points submitted to them, &c. [This treaty rejected by president Jefferson.—Sec'ry Monroe one of the United States commissioners.]

29, 1812. British frigate Java destroyed by the American frigate Constitution.

30, 1807. A committee of congress reported that Hon. John Smith, a senator from Ohio, be expelled, for participating in Burr's conspiracy.

30, 1813. About 1500 British and indians crossed over from fort Erie to Black Rock, defeated some militia under Gen. Hall, set fire to the buildings, and took possession of 2 or 3 small vessels, late of the Erie squadron. They then proceeded to Buffaloe, burnt that village, and returned the way they came, to Canada side, Jan. 1. The whole board from fort to lake Erie, which composed the chief part of the wealth of Niagara county, N. Y. was plundered, and its flourishing villages laid in ashes. In the mean time Gen. M'Clure had to fly, under escort of 150 regulars, from an enraged populace, who rightly considered that this destruction by the British was in retaliation for burning Newark.

30, 1813. The british flag ship Bramble, from England, with despatches from the british to the american gov't. arrived at Annapolis. These despatches were laid before congress 6th Jan. 1814; they stated that the british gov't. declined treating with the Amer. envoys under the Russian mediation, but would appoint ministers to negociate at Gottenburg, &c. The president agreed that the U. S. commissioners should meet the British at the latter place; and the Bramble sailed the 11th with the answers, and arrived in England 18 days afterwards. Commissioners on the part of the U. S. (to join others) in a few weeks after sailed for Gottenburg.

31, 1775. American attack on Quebec failed; Gen. Montgomery killed.

1811 (and Jan. 1812). Several violent shocks of earthquake in Louisiana, which did extensive damage. [In Jan. 1812, several shocks felt in various parts of the U. S.]

EUROPEAN MEMORANDA.

WAR EVENTS, &c.—*Brief* hints can only be expected here. The future historian will fill volumes upon these events. The years 1812, 1813, and 1814, have produced much for wonderment, for grief, and for joy. Our limits

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only permit us to give a mere glance at the wars, &c. during these years. The following comparative views, for Jan. 1812, and Aug. 1813, of the Physical, Economical, and Moral Forces of Napoleon I. of France, are from a Russian source:—They may serve to refresh the memory with many important facts.

"JANUARY, 1812.

"Napoleon was in absolute possession of the French Empire, the kingdoms of Italy, Illyria, and the Northern part of Spain.

"He was indirectly master of the states of the Confederation of the Rhine, of Prussia, of the kingdom of Naples, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. He had possession of the fortresses on the Oder, and a limited alliance with Denmark.

"Austria dreaded his power; her military system was reduced; circumstances rendered her his Ally; she consented to give him 30,000 men.

"Russia kept her ports shut: she had 120,000 men upon her frontier to defend her independence; but she was at war with England and the Porte, and soon after with Sweden.

"This latter power was in a state of neutrality with France, and Napoleon offered her subsidies to induce her to declare herself for him.

"Napoleon had an army of 500,000 veterans upon the Oder and Vistula to attack Russia; this war had drawn more than 600 millions out of his treasury, and 2,000 pieces of artillery from his arsenals. The Poles supplied him with 80,000 men and 100 millions. He brought into the war 70,000 cavalry.

"Napoleon had in his own hands the monopoly of colonial produce throughout all Europe. This monopoly brought him 100 millions.

"Napoleon drew contributions from Austria, from Prussia, and from Illyria. He had the revenue of all Italy, from the confederacy of Germany, from Poland and that of the French empire, which amounted to nearly 1,000 millions tournois. Notwithstanding these resources, the deficiency for the year 1812 was doubled.

"Notwithstanding the battles of Aspern and of Eylau, Napoleon had preserved the reputation of being invincible; he enjoyed an opinion that nothing could resist him; it was sufficient for him to order, and every thing gave way to his will—to order, and it was done; to direct, and every thing bended to his wish; to announce an event, and the prediction was fulfilled. Spain alone formed an exception, which, however, had not dissipated the belief.

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"Napoleon had lost a part of the 32d military division, a part of Illyria, all Spain, and the Dalmatian Islands.

"Prussia, Mecklenburgh, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw were no longer his dependents. Prussia and Mecklenburg were, on the contrary, in arms against him.

"Austria had an army of upwards of 400,000 men, she was no longer allied to France, but had acceded to the new alliance against her.

"Russia had beyond her frontiers 200,000 men; she occupied the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; her ports were open; she was united with England, Prussia, Sweden, and Spain; she was at peace with Turkey, which considerably increased her moral force; and it had been proved by acts that she could not be conquered.

"Sweden having entered into the new war, furnished more than 30,000 men, who are acting on the Continent.

"Those 500,000 veterans of Napoleon had disappeared; he had lost all his cavalry, several Marshals, 80 Generals; of this army only some thousands of Officers remained to him. The cannon, army, effects, the 600 millions were lost, with the Prussian and Polish contingents—he had only of the latter 15,000 men, with the maledictions of the country.

"That monopoly had almost entirely disappeared, since the ports of Russia and Prussia had been opened, the war terminated between the Russians and Turks, and the English occupied all the Dalmatian Islands.

"The Austrian, Polish, and Prussian contributions ceased—Illyria was exhausted—the war and army expences had doubled. What then must be the deficit for the year 1813? There no longer existed a continental system against England; it was in fact, destroyed.

"The battle of Smolensko, of Borodino, of Krasnoi, of Lutzen, and all the last campaign proved, that with inferior forces Bonaparte could be resisted and beaten, and that consequently he must be beaten with equal forces, and destroyed with superior ones.

"From this comparative statement it results that Napoleon's power and glory had insensibly declined since the year 1812. His army had then besides 110,000 auxiliaries, 50,000 Poles, 30,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Austrians. His enemy had now an auxiliary force of 33 thousand—viz. 200,000 Austrians, 100,000 Prussians, and 30,000 Swedes. His revenues had decreased 100 millions, and the diminutions must be still greater if we take into consideration what he drew by requisitions from Prussia, and the countries of the confederation of the Rhine, and the war contributions of Russia, Poland, and Austria."

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JULY, 1813, to JAN. 1814.

An armistice took place, 20th July, 1813, between Bonaparte's, and the Russian, Prussian and Swedish armies; which was extended to 16th Aug. when a rupture took place, and Austria declared against Bonaparte. Hostilities commenced the 17th. Several important battles followed; which generally terminated in favor of the allies. The last battles in Germany finished Bonaparte's power in that quarter. His vigilant and powerful foes defeated him in so decisive a manner that modern history furnishes no example. After defeating Bonaparte, Oct. 16 to 18, near Leipsic, that place, on the 19th, was taken by storm. In the mean time, the Saxon and Wirtemberg, and Bavarian troops, deserted Bonaparte, and joined the allies. Bonaparte had to fly to the Rhine, with only 50 or 60,000, out of a force which, three weeks before, amounted to upwards of 200,000 men, &c.! In the five days ending with the capture of Leipsic, by the allies, the French bulletins stated that Napoleon's army had fired 220,000 cannon balls! Bonaparte proceeded to Paris, and by a senatus consultum (Nov. 15) ordered 300,000 conscripts to be raised, 150,000 of which to be put in immediate service; of this latter number 100,000 to be taken from other nations, viz. the Italians, Genoese, &c. and to be forwarded to the Rhine. [He had during the year 1812, raised a conscription, by senatus consultum, of 1,307,000 men.] The peculiar situation of France at this epoch, and of Napoleon's waning fortunes, must be memorable in history. Having driven Napoleon into Old France, the allies made a partial halt, and negotiations for peace, &c. took place.—In the mean time, almost all the French garrisoned posts in Germany surrendered to the allies; Denmark made peace with England and Sweden, and declared against Bonaparte; and the states of the confederation of the Rhine, late Bonaparte's allies, furnished 144,000 troops to act against him. Holland declared herself free of the French yoke; and the Prince of Orange, (on the 30th Nov. 1813) after a compulsory absence of about twelve years, returned from England, (and was to be crowned sovereign Prince of the Netherlands 28th April.)—Within the last twelve months a population of 55 millions, from the countries of Austria, Illyria, Venice, Prussia, Warsaw, Confederation of the Rhine, Holland, Spain, &c. had been liberated from the vassalage or controlling influence of Bonaparte. Dec. 11, 1813. Bonaparte made a treaty with Ferdinand, restoring the throne of Spain to him, with consent of Charles IV. and Joseph Bonaparte; this treaty was sent to the Spanish Cortes for their ratification, which they refused; they were anxious to have F. restored, but he could make no treaty without their advice and con-

sent, and if he returned not even a French valet was to be permitted to enter Spain with him.

JANUARY 1814, into APRIL, 1814.

The negotiations between the allies and Bonaparte having been suspended, the former crossed the Rhine, in January, and entered France; for the purpose, as they declared, not of conquering and dividing France, but to obtain honorable and secure peace. Scwhartzenburgh's army crossed the Rhine into Switzerland, near Basle, and marched into France; Wittgenstein's crossed the Rhine near Strasburg; Blucher's, with D'Yorck's, Kliest's, &c. crossed near Mayence; Bernadotte's crossed the Rhine early in Feb. at Dusseldorf. The first battle between the Allies and Bonaparte, on French ground, was Feb. 21, at Brienne; Bonaparte was defeated; and in a few days after some divisions of the allied troops had penetrated to within 8 or 10 leagues of Paris. In the mean time a new Congress to discuss the subject of peace, assembled at Chatillon; but having again failed of bringing Bonaparte to proper terms, the negotiations were broken off 18th March. Feb. 21, Murat (the husband of a sister of Napoleon) king of Naples, declared against France, joined the English, &c. and acted with his forces against his old master and relation. From early in Feb. to April many great and minor battles were fought between Bonaparte's troops and those of the allies; Feb. 5, battle between Vitry and Chalons; Feb. 11, the battles of Sens and Montmariel; 14th, battle of Vauchamp; 16th, battle of Nangis; 17th, battle of Fontainbleau; 18th, battle of Montereau; 19th, battle of Macon; 27th, battle of Barsau-See; March 9, battle of Laon; 14th, near Rheims; 21st, at Arcis-sur-Aube; 26th, of St. Dizier; from 26th to 30th, when pushing for Paris, the allies were in almost continual battle; that of the 30th, near Paris, was severe.—In nearly all these battles, the allies were successful. On the 31st, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, at the head of about 200,000 men, entered Paris! which city had capitulated the day before. 30,000 of the national guards, left to defend Paris, refused to fight, and even joined the allied army on their taking possession of the city. "King" Joseph (Napoleon's brother), the Empress (four months advanced in pregnancy) and her young son, the "King of Rome," fled from Paris the 28th of March. While affairs were thus progressing in the north and east of France, the allied British, Portuguese and Spanish troops were not inactive in the south. This allied army (or rather its advance) under Lord Wellington, &c. after driving the French under "King" Joseph, Soult, Suchet, &c. out of Spain, entered the French territories the 17th June, 1813. Some smart battles took place near Bayonne: but it was not till Feb. 1814, that

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the allied army were enabled successfully to go on with the invasion of France. Feb.18, Wellington moved againstSoult and Suchet; drove them on the 19th atVic Bigorrey,and 20th near Tarbes; March 12,a detachment of W's army,underBeresford,took quiet possession of Bordeaux:--With this detachment was the Duke of Angouleme,* who married adaughter of Louis XVI.; he was received with great joy by the people, who mounted the white cockade, and declared for Louis XVIII., as did several other cities. On the 14th March, for the first time during the last 20 years, a newspaper in favour of the Bourbons was printed in Bordeaux. The de-

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* We subjoin a few notes respecting the *Bourbon* family.—Louis XVI, the late king of France, was beheaded January 21, 1793, and Maria Antoinette, his queen, on the 16th of October following. They left one son and one daughter.

Charles Louis, usually called Louis XVII, son of Louis XVI, at the death of his father, being eight years old, was entrusted to the care of Simon, a shoemaker, and died soon after from the rude treatment he received, or as some suppose from poison.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI, was born December 19, 1778; after the death of her father, was married in France to the duke of Angouleme, her cousin, and was afterwards exchanged for some deputies who had been detained by the Austrian court, and on the 31st January 1796, she arrived at Vienna. The German papers, speaking of her presentation at the court of Vienna, say that her beauty, her sensibility, her affability, and the grace and ease of her address, excited universal surprise and admiration.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, [Louis XVIII] is the eldest brother of Louis XVI. He was born November 17, 1755, and married May 14, 1771, to Maria Joseph Louisa, daughter of Victor Amadeus, late king of Sardinia. In 1798 he retired to Petersburgh. For several years past he has resided in England. He is now a widower and without issue.

Charles Philip, count of Artois, is the second brother of the late king and heir apparent to the crown of France. He was born October 9, 1757, and married November 15, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, daughter of Victor Amadeus. He arrived in England January 5, 1796. He is there usually called Monsieur. He was formerly colonel of the Swiss Guards. He lately joined the allied army in Switzerland. It was supposed he would re-organise his old corps in Switzerland. His family are,

1. Louis Antony, duke of Angouleme. He was born August 6, 1775, and married June 10, 1793, to Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. This is the man who lately joined the army of lord Wellington, and has since erected the Bourbon standard at Bourdeaux.

2. Charles Ferdinand, duke of Berry, born January 24, 1778. He lately went from England to the Island of Jersey, on the western coast of France, to take advantage of any disposition that might appear to restore the royal family.

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thronement of Bonaparte, and the reinstatement of the Bourbons, are now said to be the objects of the allied powers; and there are reports that the French People are greatly divided on the subject.

REMARKS.

The above *trite* memoranda (collected from official and unofficial accounts) bring up War Events to the last dates received in Boston, at this day, May 30th. The publication of this work will not admit its being longer delayed for the receipt of further intelligence from Europe. A concluding remark here forces itself upon our mind, viz. that the most interesting crisis Europe ever perhaps yet witnessed had arrived. In less than two years the gigantic power of BONAPARTE, that mighty fabric reared on the ruins of Continental Europe, so strongly cemented, and which claimed *eternal* duration, had nearly passed away—and he who rose like a rocket, was falling like a stick.—Whether he has indeed been overcome and reduced to his original insignificance, or is doomed to share a similar fate with that of TYPHÆUS or ÆGÆON; or, though now apparently thrown to the earth, is yet destined to rise, like another ANTÆUS, with renewed strength, till vanquished by a mightier HERCULES;—is yet to be ascertained. It may, however, be truly observed of him, that no human being ever before accomplished such exploits; attained such an elevation from such a humble origin, or accumulated such a mass of power. He moved armies and governments as a juggler manages his puppets. He overturned the establishments of ages, and played football with kingdoms and empires. He was at once the scourge, the terror, and the idol of Europe;—nor was any part of the civilized (and by reaction scarcely any part of the uncivilized) world free from the operations of his subtle and baneful policy. How many millions of lives, what an aggregate of public and private happiness has already been wantonly sacrificed to the ambition of this *great adventurer*—this *common citizen* of the island of Corsica—this *charity scholar* of Louis XVI.! May ALL the recent war events in Europe tend to bring about an early consolidation of the Peace and Happiness of the World!

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3. Maria Adelaide, wife of Emanuel IV. king of Sardinia.

Should this unhappy family be again restored to the throne of their ancestors, we shall take a future opportunity to give some farther history of them since their expulsion from France, and some account of the more remote branches of the family. The above includes all the members of it, who have yet been named as taking any part in the late operations in Europe.

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POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the foregoing pages were committed to the press, some further European news has been received in Boston, (June 3.) On taking possession of Paris (31st March last) the Emperor Alexander of Russia, in behalf of all the Allied Sovereigns, declared they would treat no more with Napoleon Bonaparte, or with any of his family; that they respected the integrity of antient France such as it existed under her legitimate kings;—that they invited the Conservative Senate (Bonaparte's!) to appoint a Provisional Government to prepare a Constitution for the French people;—and that they would recognize and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation should give itself. The French Senate was accordingly convoked, and a Provisional Government (out of their own body, &c.) organized by them. This Provisional Government was then transferred, by a decree of theirs, to the Count of Artois (the 2d brother of the late king, and heir apparent to the crown of France, who had entered Paris with the Allies.)—On the 3d April, the Senate decreed the dethronement of Bonaparte; ordered that all emblems, cyphers, and arms of his government should be suppressed and effaced; and that the head of the house of Bourbon be invited to return to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.—The Senate (of which C. M. Talleyrand, the celebrated modern "Vicar of Bray," was President) gave the Count (or *Monsieur*) the title of Lt. General of the kingdom, until his brother Lewis Stanislaus Xavier de France (eldest brother of Lewis XVI.) should have arrived and accepted the new Constitutional Charter, which had been formed, and which appears to be that of a well balanced Monarchy.—On receiving this intelligence, Lewis XVIII. declared his readiness to accept the French Crown and Constitution; and, at last dates, was about leaving England (where he had resided several years) for France.—Previous to the Provisional Government transferring their power to his royal highness the Count of Artois, they published an address to the French people, in which they depicted Bonaparte's conduct in terms of the most cutting severity. They stated that upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism; that he never consulted the interest of France;—that he never ceased to undertake, without motive or object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous;—that in a few years he had devoured their wealth and population;—that every family was in mourning, all France in tears, and yet he remained deaf to their miseries;—that he governed them like a king of barbarians; that he was now meeting the just reward of senseless ambition, &c. &c. They then declare that he had forfeited the throne; that another order of things could alone save the country; that the real

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monarchy should be restored ; and with it the repose and happiness of France.—Many of Bonaparte's first officers, civil and military, signed the Constitution inviting Louis XVIII. to return and accept the throne, and swore allegiance to him ;—and the people of France were expressing their gratitude to their deliverers from Bonaparte's tyranny, and hailing the return of the Bourbons, and of Peace.— The French conscripts had been ordered home.—Part of the allied troops had left Paris, &c. for Germany.—The Emperor of Austria entered Paris 15th April, and agreed to all the measures which had been adopted. Whilst these events were transpiring, Bonaparte remained at Fontainbleau ; his army, which, on 1st April, was only about 40,000 men, had dwindled like a rope of sand, officers and men deserting his standard. He was notified of his dethronement, and requested to choose a place of residence for himself and family. He accordingly abdicated the thrones of France and Italy, and chose the Island of Elba (in the Mediterranean, situated between Corsica and the coast of Tuscany) as the place which he preferred retiring to. He is said to have departed from Fontainbleau the 18th April, under escort of 1500 of the allied troops, on his way to Elba—there to enjoy, in disgraceful exile, upon a liberal annual allowance charitably offered by the allies. How changed his fortunes ! —" But *yesterday* his word had weigh'd 'gainst half the world—*now* none so low to do him reverence." His Empress (Louisa Maria, Arch Duchess of Austria) was at Rambouillet at last dates with her young son ;—she had not seen Bonaparte since the occupation of Paris by the allies. It is said she will be divorced, and retire to Italy, with a new title, &c. Her father (the Emperor of Austria) had paid her a visit at Rambouillet. A Paris article of 18th April, says, " In consequence of the evil disposition of some persons in intercepting the orders and despatches of government, much blood has been unnecessarily shed. At Toulouse, a desperate battle was fought, in which the French were defeated—Gen. Taupin was killed, Gens Harupe, Bouret, Berlier, and Gasquet, and Col. Morlincourt, severely wounded. From the same cause a bloody battle was fought between Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult, on the 11th April which terminated in giving to Lord W. the field of battle." King Ferdinand of Spain had arrived at Gerona on his way to Madrid ; and the other branches of the royal family of Spain (also kidnapped by Bonaparte) had been set at liberty.

☞ Time nor room will not now (June 3) admit of further enregisterment. We have opportunity only to remark that the *Peace* and *Independence* of EUROPE appear to be secured ;—and we regret we *cannot now add* that the *Peace* of these *United States*, and of *the Whole World*, is also secured.

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DIGEST OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

CHAP. I.—*PUBLIC OFFICERS.*

IN the Declaration of Rights which forms a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, it is assumed as a principle, that "the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural," and it is declared that "all elections ought to be free," and that "all inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected to public employments." By the constitution it is provided that a part of the public officers of the Commonwealth shall be designated by the suffrages of the people themselves, in their primary assemblies, and that part shall be designated by the appointment of certain branches of the government. Those who are elected by the people are,

1. *The Governor and Lieutenant Governor.* They are annually elected by the inhabitants of the incorporated towns and districts of the Commonwealth, assembled in their several towns & districts.

2. *Forty persons to be Counsellors and Senators.* For the election of these forty persons, the Commonwealth is once in every ten years by law divided into districts; and the inhabitants of each district annually choose so many of the forty Counsellors and Senators, as are by law assigned to them, being in proportion to the amount of public taxes paid by the district. Nine of these persons, after being elected by the people, are selected by a joint ballot of the Senators and Representatives to be Counsellors; and the remaining thirty one, together with such of the forty as refuse to accept the office of Counsellor, form the Senate for the year. The Senate constitute the upper branch of the *General Court.*

3. *Representatives.* They are delegates from the towns in the Commonwealth, and when assembled form the lower branch of the General Court. Every town, which was incorporated at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, is entitled to send one Representative to the General Court. Every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty rateable polls may elect one Representative, and one additional Representative for each additional number of two hundred and twenty-five rateable polls.

4. *Town Officers.* Every Town is required by law (St. 1786, March 23, § 2) to choose annually, in the month of March or April, and whenever vacancies shall occur, (§ 4) a *Town Clerk*; three, five, seven or nine *Selectmen*; three, five, seven or nine *Assessors*; (St. 1786, Feb. 20)—two or more *Fence Viewers*—(St. 1786, Feb. 21)—a *Treasurer*; two or more *Surveyors of Highways*; (St. 1786, March 5)—one or more *Surveyors of Lumber*; (St. 1783, July 11)—*Wardens; Tythingmen; Sealers of Leather; Measurers of Wood; Clerks of the Market; Constables*; and other usual Town-Officers. The penalty for neglecting to choose either Assessors or Selectmen is from 30 to 100 pounds. (St. 1786, Feb. 20)—Towns are likewise empowered to choose any number, not exceeding twelve, of

Overseers of the Poor; (St. 1793, ch. 59) but in case they are not specially chosen the Selectmen are *ex officio* Overseers of the Poor. They may choose *Collectors of Taxes;* (St. 1785, March 16) but in case Collectors are not chosen, the Constables are to collect the Taxes. They may, if they see fit, choose *Fire-Wards;* (St. 1797, March 10) but in case Fire-Wards are not chosen, the Selectmen, or in their absence two or three of the Civil Officers of the Town, or in their absence the superior Military Officers, are invested with the power of Firewards. Maritime Towns are required to choose (St. 1783, July 11) *Cullers of Staves and Hoops* and *Cullers of Fish.* [St. 1784, Nov. 9]

5. *County Officers.* A *County Treasurer*, for each County, is required to be chosen annually, in the month of March or April. A *Register of Deeds*, for each County, is to be chosen once in every five years, in the month of March, beginning in the year 1786; and at other times as often as vacancies shall occur.

The public officers by appointment are, 1. *Those who are appointed by the Governor and Council.* Among these are the honorable Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court; the Judges of all other Courts of Justice; Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs, Coroners and Registers of Probate. 2. *Those who are appointed by ballot of the Senators and Representatives* in Convention. Among these are nine *Counsellors*, who must first be taken from the forty persons elected by the people to be Counsellors and Senators; but if either of these refuse to accept the office of Counsellor, his place must be supplied by another appointment from among the people at large. The two Houses in Convention likewise choose a *Secretary* and a *Treasurer* for the Commonwealth, and *Notaries Public.*

CHAP. II.—*QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.*

1. *For Governor and Lieutenant-Governor*, the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution [Ch. 2, § 1, art. 2, & § 2, art. 1] are, that the Candidate shall have been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth for seven years preceding his election; shall possess in his own right, a freehold estate of one thousand pounds value, and shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor can hold no other office under the authority of the Commonwealth, or any other State. [Ch. 6, art. 2]

2. *Counsellors and Senators.* To qualify a person to be a member of this body, he must possess, in his own right, a freehold estate of three hundred pounds value, or an estate either personal, or real and personal, of six hundred pounds value; he must have been, for five years preceding his election, an inhabitant of the Commonwealth, and at the time of his election an inhabitant of the district from which he is elected [Ch. 1, § 2, art. 5]. Not more than two Counsellors can be chosen from one Senatorial district. [Ch. 2, § 3, art. 4) No person holding the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Treasurer, Judge of Probate, Commissary General, President, Professor or Instructor of Harvard College, Sheriff, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Register of Probate, Register of Deeds, Clerk of the

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Supreme Court or Court of Common Pleas, Officer of the Customs or Naval Officer, shall at the same time have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives. [Ch. 6, art. 2] A person holding a military commission in the service of the United States, cannot at the same time hold a seat in the Senate.—[Resolve of the Senate, Feb. 1813.]

3. *Members of the House of Representatives.* Every member must have been an inhabitant of the town which he represents for one year next preceding his election, and during that time must have possessed within the town, in his own right, a freehold estate of one hundred pounds value, or rateable estate of two hundred pounds value. [Ch. 1. § 3, art. 3] The persons above named, as disqualified for holding a seat in the Senate, are likewise disqualified for a seat in the House of Representatives. [Ch. 6, art. 2]

4. *Town Officers.* The Selectmen must be able and discreet persons, of good conversation, inhabiting in the town, for which they are elected. But of their ability and discretion the Electors are to judge; and every person duly elected to any town office, except that of Constable, if he be an inhabitant of the town, unless he has served the town in the same office the year preceding, is liable to a penalty of thirty shillings, if he refuse or neglect to take the oath of office. [St. 1786, March 23.] Every person elected Constable, except certain exempts, unless he has served in the same office, or as a Collector, within seven years, is obliged to accept under a penalty of five pounds, and in Boston, Salem and Newburyport, of ten pounds. The penalty for not accepting the office of Assessor, when chosen, is five pounds [St. 1786, Feb. 20]—Surveyor of Highways, three pounds [St. 1787, March 5.]—and Fire-Ward, ten dollars. [St. 1797, March 10.]

5. *County Officers.* The County Treasurer must be a freeholder and a resident in the County for which he is chosen. [St. 1786, March 23] The Register of Deeds must have a freehold within the County for which he is chosen, of the annual income of ten pounds at least. [St. 1784, March 17, § 1] No Clerk of any Court of Common Pleas or of the Supreme Judicial Court, can at any time be Register of Deeds. [§ 7.]

CHAP. III.—*QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.*

1. *In the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Counsellors and Senators.* Every male inhabitant of any town in this Commonwealth, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, [or, 200 dollars,] is entitled to vote in the town in which he is an inhabitant, at every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3] and for the Counsellors and Senators of the District of which he is an inhabitant. [Ch. 1, § 2, art. 2.] Every person is considered an inhabitant of the town, district or plantation where he dwelleth or hath his home [Ch. 1, § 2, art. 2.] The inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, who are empowered and required to assess taxes upon themseleves, and the inhabitants of plantations who are

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assessed by the Assessors of neighbouring towns, who have the requisite qualifications of age and estate, are entitled to vote for Counsellors and Senators in the plantations where they reside, or in town where they are assessed. [ibid] But the inhabitants of the unincorporated plantations in the State, are not authorised by the Constitution to give in their votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. [Vide opinion of the Judges, 3 Massachusetts Reports, 568.] If a person, knowing himself not qualified, shall vote, or attempt to vote, he becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and his aiders and abettors to a fine of thirty dollars. (St. 1813, ch. 68, § 3)

2. *In the election of Representatives, (State and Congressional.)*—Every male person, who is twenty-one years of age, who has resided in any town, which has the privilege of electing a Representative, for the space of one year next preceding, and who has a freehold estate within the same town, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, has a right to vote in the Representative election for that town. (Con. ch. 1, § 8, art. 4) The penalty forfeited by any person unqualified who attempts to vote is the same as in the election of Governor. (St. 1813, ch. 68.)

3. *In the election of Town Officers.* Every male citizen of the Commonwealth, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, liable to be taxed, who has resided within any town, plantation or district, for one year next preceding his voting, (except those who are supported as paupers) is entitled to vote in such town, district or plantation in the election of all Town Officers. (St. 1811, ch. 9) If any person, knowing himself not qualified, shall vote or attempt to vote in the choice of town officers, he becomes liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and his aiders and abettors to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. (St. 1813, ch. 68.)

4. *In the election of County Officers.* The County Treasurer (St. 1784, March 17) and Register of Deeds (St. 1786, March 23) are chosen by such persons as are qualified to vote for Representatives.

CHAP. IV.—*Mode of electing Governor, Lieut. Governor, Counsellors and Senators.*

1. *Duty of Assessors in making Lists of Voters.* It is the duty of the Assessors of each town and district, (St. 1803, March 7) and the Assistant Assessors of each ward in any town, (St. 1810, March 6) on or before the first day of March annually, to make out and deliver to the Selectmen, a correct alphabetical list of such inhabitants of their several towns, districts or wards, as to them shall appear to be qualified to vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, Representatives in the General Court or in Congress. Assessors of plantations must furnish themselves with such lists, by the tenth of March annually, and publish, correct and use them, on the day of meeting, as is hereafter described to be the duty of Selectmen. In general, the duties and liabilities of the Assessors in unincorporated plantations are the same as are hereafter described to be the duties and liabilities of Selectmen, in the incorporated towns and districts.

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2. *Duty of Selectmen respecting Lists of Voters.* The Selectmen must, within ten days from the first of March, revise and correct the lists of voters furnished them by the Assessors, so as to make them as complete as possible, and publish them at least fourteen days before the first Monday in April, by causing copies of them to be posted up in two or more places in their respective towns or districts. (St. 1803, March 7) At the meeting for the choice of Governor, &c. they must have a complete list, corrected before the opening of the meeting, of all the qualified voters for the election then to be made. For the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons whose names have not been entered on the lists, they must be in session at some convenient place immediately preceding the meeting, (ibid) and in towns where the number of qualified voters exceeds 1000, on the Saturday preceding, and on as many other days as they shall judge necessary [St. 1805, March 15] ; of the time and place of which session they must give notice when they publish the lists.

3. *Calling of Meetings.* The election of Governor, [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3] Lieut. Governor, [§ 2, art. 1] Counsellers and Senators, [ch. 1, § 2, art. 2] takes place on the first Monday in April annually. For which purpose the Selectmen are required to call meetings on that day, of the inhabitants of their respective towns, at an hour and place by them appointed [St. 1786, March 23, § 5] ; but, unless where the qualified voters exceed five hundred, [St. 1805, March 15] not at an earlier hour than eleven o'clock. [St. 1803, March 7] The inhabitants must be notified at least seven days before the day of meeting, [Con. ch. 1, § 2. art. 2] by Constables or other persons appointed, by warrant from the Selectmen, or the major part of them, in such manner as has been agreed on by the town, [St. 1786, March 23, § 5] or has been usual in the town. The penalty for neglecting to call a meeting is from forty to eighty dollars on each of the Selectmen. [St. 1796, Feb. 24]

4. *Mode of Conducting the Meeting.* The Selectmen must preside at the meeting and receive the votes. [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3] No person must be permitted by the Selectmen, under the penalty of two hundred dollars, to give in his vote, until they shall have had opportunity to enquire his name, and shall have ascertained that it is in the list of qualified voters, and shall have had time to check the same. [St. 1813, ch. 68, § 4.] Any one who votes contrary to this provision, or gives a false answer, becomes liable to a penalty of thirty dollars. The Selectmen may not receive any votes unless delivered in writing by the voter in person, under a penalty of one hundred dollars. [St. 1798, June 29.] They may not, without the consent of the voter, examine, or permit any one to examine, a ballot, with a view of ascertaining the name of the candidate voted for, before the poll is closed under penalty of twenty dollars [St. 1811, ch. 9. § 3.] If any person put in more than one vote or ticket, he shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [St. 1813, ch. 68, § 2] The Governor and Lieutenant Governor may be voted for separately, or on one ticket, or on the same ticket with the Counsellors and Senators. But in voting for Counsellors and Senators, the Selectmen must call on the voters to give in their votes

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on one list for as many persons as are to be chosen Counsellors and Senators for the senatorial district in which the meeting is holden. [St. 1801, March 7] The Town Clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the Selectmen, must sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and make a fair record of the same in the town books and a public declaration thereof in the meeting; and in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the list attested by the Selectmen [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3]; making and sealing up a separate list of the persons voted for as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor [St. 1806, ch. 26, § 1]; and likewise a separate list of the persons voted for as Counsellors and Senators. [§ 2] These lists, so sealed up must be directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with a superscription expressing the purport of the contents thereof [Con. ch. 1, § 2. art 2.] If the Selectmen refuse or neglect to preside at the meeting, or to receive the votes of the qualified electors present, or neglect to ascertain, declare and certify the number of votes, or shall wilfully make any false declaration or certificate thereof, to the prejudice of the rights of the electors, each Selectman, so offending, shall forfeit from forty to eighty dollars, according to the aggravation of the offence. [St. 1796 Feb. 24, § 2] A law passed 28th Feb. 1814, stating, "that if any person, who is by law authorized to preside at any meeting, or to receive votes at any meeting, which may be holden for the choosing of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senators and Counsellors, Representatives to Congress or to the Gen. Court, or any Town Officers, shall knowingly receive the vote of any person, who is in the military service of the U. States, and who is not qualified to vote agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth in choosing as aforesaid; such person so presiding or receiving any vote as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars to be recovered by information to be filed, and prosecuted by the Attorney Gen. and Solicitor Gen. in the S. J. Court, or by indictment in said Court."

5. *The Return of Votes.* The Lists of Votes made and sealed up by the Town-Clerk, in the presence of the inhabitants, must be by the Selectmen transmitted to the Sheriff of the County thirty days at least, or to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth seventeen days at least, before the last Wednesday in May annually. The Sheriff of each county must deliver all lists by him received into the Secretary's Office, seventeen days at least before the last Wednesday in May. [Con. ch. 1, § 2, art. 2, & ch. 2, § 1, art. 3.] The lists when received at the Secretary's Office must be kept entire, with the seals unbroken, until delivered as is hereafter described. [St. 1806, ch. 26.]

6. *Counting the Votes and announcing the Result.* As soon as may be after the return of the votes into the Secretary's Office, the Governor and Council are required to examine the returns of votes for Counsellors and Senators. [Con. ch. 1, § 2, art. 3.] For which purpose the Secretary is required to deliver the lists, or certificates received at his office, which are designated as the lists of persons voted for as Counsellors and Senators, with the seals unbroken, into the hands of the Governor and Council, or to the Executive

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Government of the Commonwealth for the time being; [St. 1806, ch. 26.] and the Governor is required, fourteen days before the last Wednesday in May, to issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen Counsellors and Senators by a majority of voters, to attend on that day and take their seats accordingly. [Con. ch. 1, § 2.]

On the last Wednesday in May, the Secretary is required to lay the lists or certificates of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor which have been received at his office, with the seals unbroken, [St. 1806, ch. 26.] before the Senate and House of Representatives, to be by them examined, and in case of an election by a majority of all the votes returned, the choice must be by them declared and published. [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3.]

7. *Mode of electing, when there is no choice by the People.* If on examination by the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of votes for Governor the House of Representatives are required to elect two of the four persons who had the highest number of votes, and of these two the Senate are required to elect one, who shall be declared Governor. [Con. ch. 2, § 1, art. 3.] In the same manner the Lieutenant Governor shall be elected, if there be no choice by the People. [§ 2, art. 1]

If there be not the full number of Senators elected by a majority of votes for any district, the Representatives and such Senators as are declared elected, shall take the names of the persons not elected who received the highest number of votes in that district, amounting to twice the number of Senators wanting, and from them, elect by ballot so many Senators as shall be required to supply the vacancies. In this way all vacancies in the Senate, which happen in any way, must be supplied. [ch. 1, § 2, art. 4]

CHAP. V.—*MANNER OF ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES.*

Congressional Representatives.

I. The Commonwealth is divided into twenty districts, each district entitled to one Representative.

2. *Time and manner of calling, and mode of conducting the meeting, &c. &c.* The districting act states, "That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within this Commonwealth shall, in manner as the Law directs for calling town-meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives in the Gen. Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on the first Monday of November, biennially, beginning in Nov. next, to give in their votes for their respective Representatives to the Selectmen, who shall preside at said meetings; and the Selectmen, or a major part of them, shall, in open town-meeting, sort and count the votes, and shall form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person, written in words, at length, against his name; and the Town Clerk shall make a record thereof, and the Selectmen shall, in such meeting, make public declaration of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have, and shall, in open

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Town-meeting, seal up the said list certified by the selectmen, and express upon the outside of said list, the district in which the votes were given, and shall transmit the same, within fourteen days after such meeting, to the Sec'ry of the Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff of the County in which such town or district lies, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth within forty days next after the time of holding such meeting."—"And the Selectmen of such towns and districts as lie within any county in which there may be no Sheriff, shall return such list to the Secretary's office, within the same term of time as Sheriffs are required to do."

3 *Mode of electing when there is no choice by the People, or vacancies.* —When there is no choice, or when vacancies happen, the Governor to issue precepts to the Selectmen, directing the time to come to a new choice, and requiring returns by a day to be fixed by him; and which new election and return to be as before stated. When there is a choice, the Governor to transmit a certificate of such choice to the person so chosen.

4. *Penalty of Neglect, &c.*—Sheriffs are subject to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 2,000 dols. nor less than 200 dols.; and Selectmen in a like manner a sum not exceeding 200 dls. and not less than 30 dls. for any neglect of the duties enjoined upon them by said act. Assessors of districts and plantations where there may be no Selectmen, have the same powers and to perform the same duties, as required of selectmen, and subject to like penalties. This act extends to plantations only which shall choose Assessors to assess the public taxes which shall be set to such plantation in the tax act next preceeding the several elections.

"No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the U. States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." [U. S. Const, act 1, Sec. 2]

General Court Representatives.

1. *Time and manner of calling the Meeting.* The Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth must be chosen annually, in the month of May, and ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month. [Con. ch. 1, § 3, art. 5.] For this purpose, a meeting of the inhabitants of such towns as have a right to be represented, must be convened by the Selectmen, in such a manner, in each town, as is there legally established for calling other town-meetings. [St. 1796, Feb. 24] The penalty for neglect is from forty to eighty dollars. If the meeting be not called in the manner previously agreed on, or which has been usual in the town, the election is void. [Rep. Cont. Elec. 1813, p. 19] This meeting must not be called on any day on which by law the Militia are specially required to do military duty, under a penalty upon the Selectmen, not exceeding one hundred dollars. [St. 1798, June 29.] Except in towns where the number of qualified voters exceeds five hundred, [St. 1805, March 15.] the meeting must not be opened

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at an earlier hour than 11 o'clock in the afternoon. [St. 1803, March 7.]

2 *Duty of Selectmen previous to the Meeting.* The Selectmen are required to furnish themselves, before the opening of the meeting, with complete lists of the voters qualified to vote at the election. For the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of persons whose names have not been entered on the lists published by them in March, as prescribed in the 2d section of the preceding chapter, it is their duty to be in session at some convenient place immediately preceding the meeting, for so long time as they shall judge necessary. [St. 1803, March 7.] In towns where there are more than one thousand voters, they must hold this session on the day preceding, or if that be Sunday, on the Saturday preceding the meeting, and on so many other days previous as they shall judge necessary. [St. 1805, March 15.]

3 *Manner of conducting the Meeting.* The Selectmen present must preside at and regulate the meeting. [St. 1796, Feb. 24.] On any question whether the town will send a Representative, and on all questions involving the number of Representatives the town will send, those only are entitled to vote, who are qualified to vote in the choice of Representatives. [St. 1811, ch. 26, § 6.] The Selectmen must openly receive the written votes of all the inhabitants present who are qualified to vote for Representatives [St. 1796, Feb. 24.]; taking care before receiving any ballot, under a penalty for neglect of a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, to ascertain the name of the voter, and to check it on the list. [St. 1813, ch. 26. § 4.] Persons who vote without giving the presiding Selectmen an opportunity to ascertain and check their names, or who give false answers or false names, subject themselves to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. [§ 4.] If any person who knows himself not qualified, wilfully votes or attempts to vote, he forfeits a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and his wilful aiders and abettors a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. (§ 3.) The Selectmen must sort and count the votes; forthwith publicly declare the person or persons elected; and cause the election to be recorded in the town records, together with the whole number of votes given in, and for whom they were given. If they neglect any of these duties, they forfeit a sum not exceeding eighty dollars, nor less than forty dollars each. (St. 1796, Feb. 24.)

4. *Notice to persons elected and certificates of election.* The Selectmen are required to cause the person or persons elected to be notified thereof, by a Constable of the town, or any other person by them specially authorized, within three days next after the election. The Selectmen present at the meeting, or the major part of them, must make and sign a certificate and return of the election, and cause it to be delivered into the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last Wednesday of May; or they must certify the election to the House of Representatives to their acceptance. (St. 1796, Feb. 24.) Where the return is informal the House will permit it to be amended by the proper certifying officers, and suffer the Members returned to hold their seats in the mean time. (Rep. Cont. Elec. 1812.)

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5. *Of Contested Elections.* The House of Representatives is judge of the returns, elections and qualifications of its own members. (con. ch. 1, § 3, art. 10.) The House have appointed annually, since the year 1811, a Reporter, for the purpose of collecting and recording the decisions of the House in cases of contested elections, that they may serve as precedents for their guidance in future cases. (Rep. Jour. 1811, Feb. 6) But the rules and forms of proceeding, in trying questions of the legality of elections adopted by one House, are not binding upon a subsequent House. (Rep. Cont. Elec. 1812, p. 11) These therefore are varied at the discretion of the House. It has been determined by the House, that where there is a question whether any member possesses the estate required by the Constitution, the burthen of proof does not lie upon the member, to shew himself qualified. (Jour. June 8, 1786.) When votes enough to change the majority have been illegally refused or illegally rejected, the election is void. (Jour. June 13, 1809, & June 16, 1812.) If an indemnity is given to the town against part of the expence of representation, in case men of a certain description are chosen, the election is void. (Jour. June 31, 1811.) The returns of Assessors and Selectmen are not conclusive evidence of the number of rateable polls in any town. If on any evidence it shall appear that there were not in any town so many rateable polls as to entitle the town to so many members as have been elected by it, the election of the supernumerary member or members is void; and if in such case all were chosen at a single ballot, the election of the whole is void. (Jour. June 17, 1812.)

6. *Of ordering a new choice to fill vacancies.* When Members of the House of Representatives are appointed or chosen to certain offices, which they accept and thereby vacate their seats, the place so vacated may be filled up (Con ch. 6, art. 2.); for which purpose the House will order a precept to issue for a new choice. (Rep. Jour. May, 1785.) But where seats are vacated on account of an illegal election, the House will not order a new choice. (Jour. June 17, 1812.)

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CHAP. VI.—*ELECTING TOWN OFFICERS.*

1 *Duty of Assessors previous to the election.* On or before the 20th of February annually, they must make a correct alphabetical list of all the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, qualified to vote in the choice of town officers, and post up copies of it in two or more public places, seven days at least before the first day of March. It is the duty of the Assessors to notify on the lists of voters, some convenient place in which they will be in session on the day next preceding the annual election of town officers, in the month of March or April annually, unless the same happens on the Lord's day, in which case it is their duty to be in session on the Saturday preceding, or on the morning of the day of election, as the Assessors think proper, for so long a time as they shall judge necessary, to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons whose names have not been entered on said lists. The penalty for neglect-

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ing any of these duties is a fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars. The penalty for giving false evidence to the assessors, is thirty dollars. [St. 1813, ch. 68.]

2. *Of calling the Meeting.* The inhabitants of each town in the commonwealth, must meet for the choice of town officers, in the month of March or April annually, at such time and place in the town as the Selectmen shall appoint. They must be notified, in the manner agreed on by the town, by the Constable or Constables of the town, or such other persons as the Selectmen shall appoint for that purpose. [St. 1786, March 23.] In case of vacancy the Selectmen may convene a meeting to supply it, in any part of the year.

3. *Manner of conducting the Meeting.* A Moderator must first be chosen, by a majority of votes, [St. 1786, March 23.] and, except in the town of Boston, by written ballots. [St. 1811, ch. 9.] During his election the Town-Clerk must preside. All town officers must be chosen by a majority of votes given in, (St. 1786, March 23.) and Town-Clerks, Selectmen and Assessors by written ballots. The Moderator is not permitted to examine the ballots offered, before the poll is closed, without the consent of the voter, under the penalty of twenty dollars. (St. 1811, ch. 9.) The penalty for offering more than one vote is one hundred dollars (St. 1813, ch. 68.); on any one attempting to vote who knows himself not qualified, fifty dollars; and on any one who wilfully votes, without giving an opportunity for checking his name on the list, thirty dollars. The Town Clerk, or two of the Selectmen, are required forthwith to make out a list of all the persons chosen into office, of whom an oath is by law required, and to deliver it to a Constable of the town, with their warrant directed to him; and the Constable is required, within three days after receiving the warrant, to summon each of the persons named in the list, to appear before the Town-Clerk, within seven days, to take the oath by law prescribed to the office to which he is elected. (St. 1786, March 23). The Constable must return his warrant, with his doings thereon, within ten days.

4. *Of qualifying for office.* Each person elected to a town office must take the oath of office before the Town-Clerk, within 7 days from the time of being notified of his election, or before a Justice of the Peace, and file a certificate thereof within ten days from the day of his election. The penalty for neglect, unless the person is by law exempted from serving in the office, is thirty shillings. The Town-Clerk is required to keep a record of the oaths of office administered by him, and of the certificates thereof received by him. (Ibid) Selectmen are required to take an oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their office respecting all elections and the returns thereof. (St. 1806, ch. 26.)

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APPENDIX.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. (See page 133.)

Western Circuit.—Hon. John Hooker, of Springfield, *Chief Justice.* [appointed in the June session to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Ezekiel Bacon.

SESSION JUSTICES.

The following Session Justices of the Court of Common Pleas were appointed by the Hon. Council on the 24th May, 1814 ;—and are to be added to the lists, under the respective counties—(see page 134.)

Middlesex county.—John Walker, of Burlington (since deceased) ; and Abiel Heywood, of Concord.

York.—Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford ; and Joseph Thomas, of Wells.

Cumberland.—Lothrop Lewis, of Gorham ; and Ammi R. Mitchell, of N. Yarmouth.

Lincoln.—James H. Head, of Warren ; and James Rogers, of Bowdoin.

Kennebeck.—Samuel Wood, of Winthrop ; and Samuel Moody, of Hallowell.

Oxford.—Daniel Stowell, of Paris ; and Robert Bradley, of Fryeburg.

Somerset.—James Waugh, jun. of Starks ; and Seth Currier, of Canaan.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

During the May session (1814) many appointments to civil offices were renewed and made by the Hon. Council ;—time and room will only permit us to give the following :—

Justices of the Peace and Quorum, viz. William Sullivan, of Boston, *Suffolk ;* John Spurr, of Charlton, *Worcester ;* Eli Bullard, of Framingham, *Middlesex ;* Daniel Wright, of Northampton, *Hampshire ;* Ezekiel Brown, of Clinton, *York.*

To qualify civil officers, viz. William Stedman, of Worcester, *Worcester ;* Josiah Stebbins, of Alna, *Lincoln.*

Agent to give deeds to settlers in Bristol, &c. Benjamin Orr, of Topsham, *Lincoln.*

Corrections, &c.—We have been requested to state, the first honorary funeral of Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow, of the (late U. S.) frigate Chesapeake, (see Tablet for *August*) was in Halifax, N. S. ; and that their corpses were brought to Salem by Capt. Benj. Crowninshield and others, of Salem.

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The Embargo bill of March 26, 1794, signed by Washington, was for 60 days' continuance.

The reader is requested to add the name of Hon. James Lloyd to the list of counsellors (see page 36); he having been chosen after the sheet containing the list was put to press.

In the Table of the Senate (page 31) under the head of chaplains, the name of the Rev. Charles Lowell appears for 1814, instead of that of Rev. Dr. Lathrop. Mr. Lowell had been chosen when the Table was put to press, but declined, when the Rev. Dr. Lathrop was chosen, and accepted.

Since the Table (see page 33) containing the number of Representatives from each county, in the General Court of this State for 1814-15, was put to press, additional returns of Representatives were made. The reader is requested, therefore, to turn to page 52, where he will find a correct statement, under the head of "Comparative Views."

The member recently chosen to supply the vacancy in the Massachusetts representation in Congress (see page 151) is the Hon. Samuel Dana, *dem.* The Hon. S. Dana had 2109 votes;—the unsuccessful candidate, Hon Asahel Stearns, *fed.* had 1770—and 10 votes scattered.

Removal.—Wm. J. Whipple, attorney at law, S. J. C. has requested us to notify his removal from Dudley to Cambridge.

Errata. Page 204, line 17, for 'a stick,' read 'the stick.' In part of this edition, page 206, line 23, *dele* the word "upon."

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